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*A GREEK GRAMMAR  
FOR BEGINNERS*

BY PROFESSOR W. H. WOODMAN.

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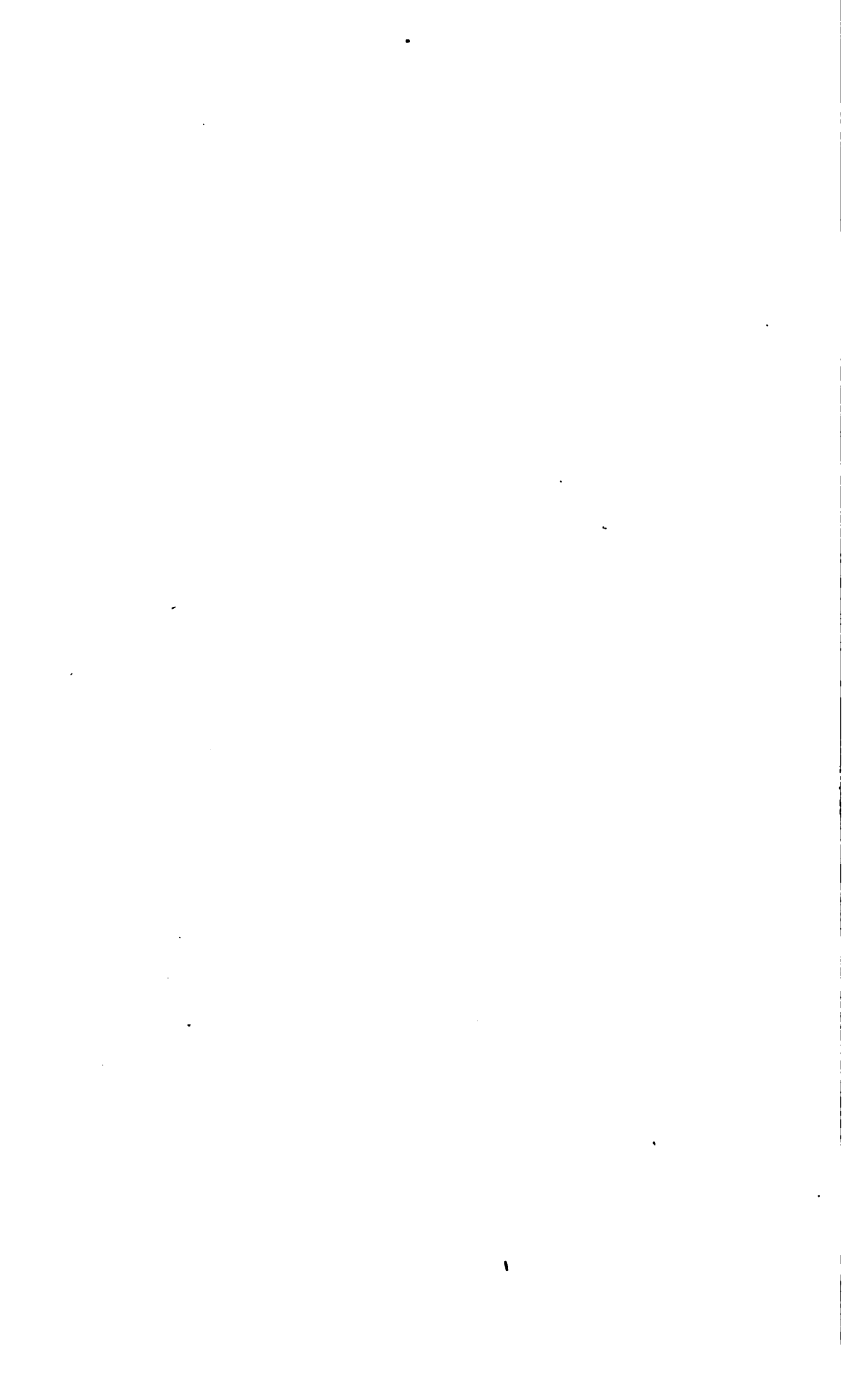
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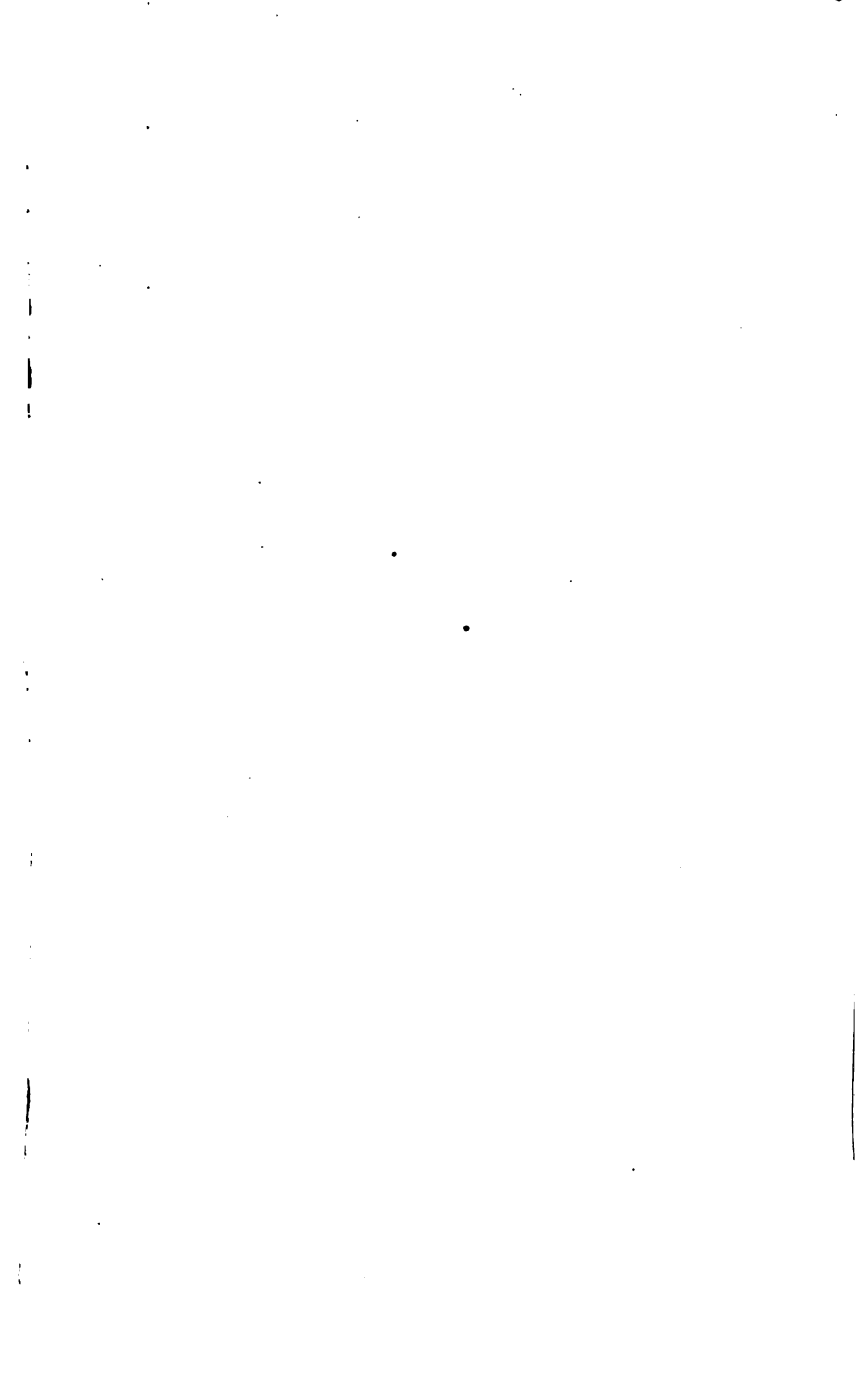
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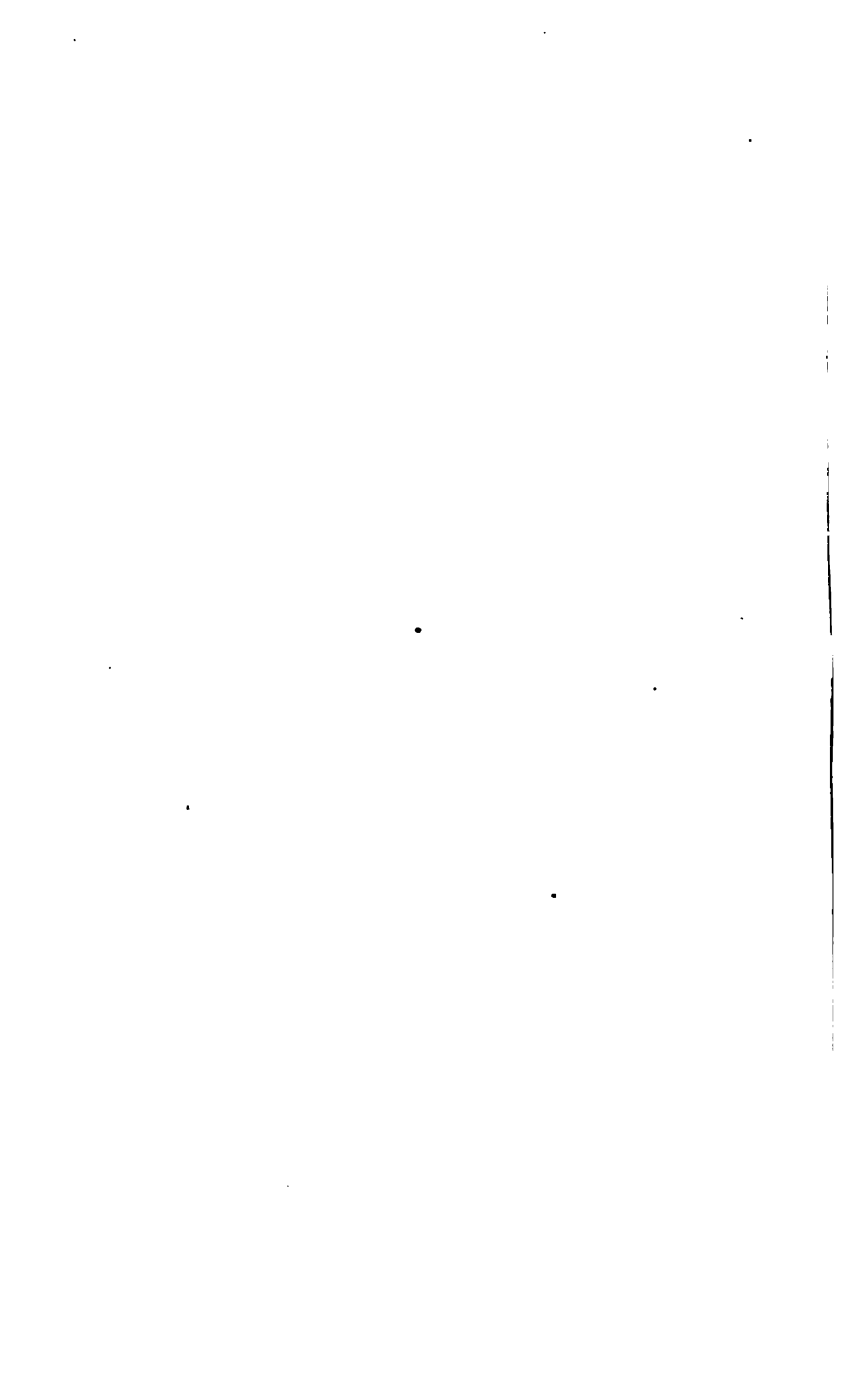


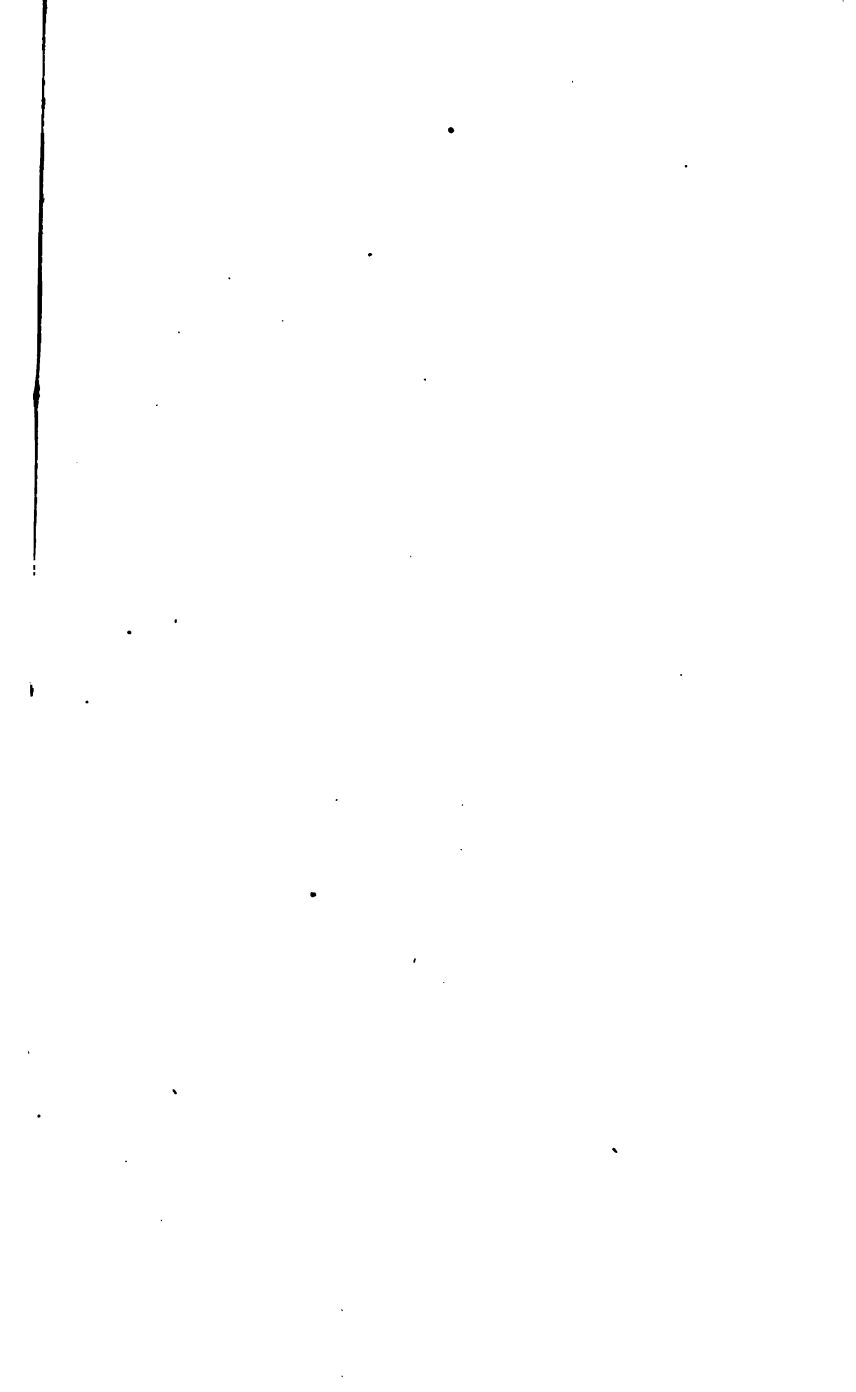
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Henry R. C. Hayes  
1870.













*V. M. Hayes.*

# A GREEK GRAMMAR

## FOR BEGINNERS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY WADDELL,  
PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

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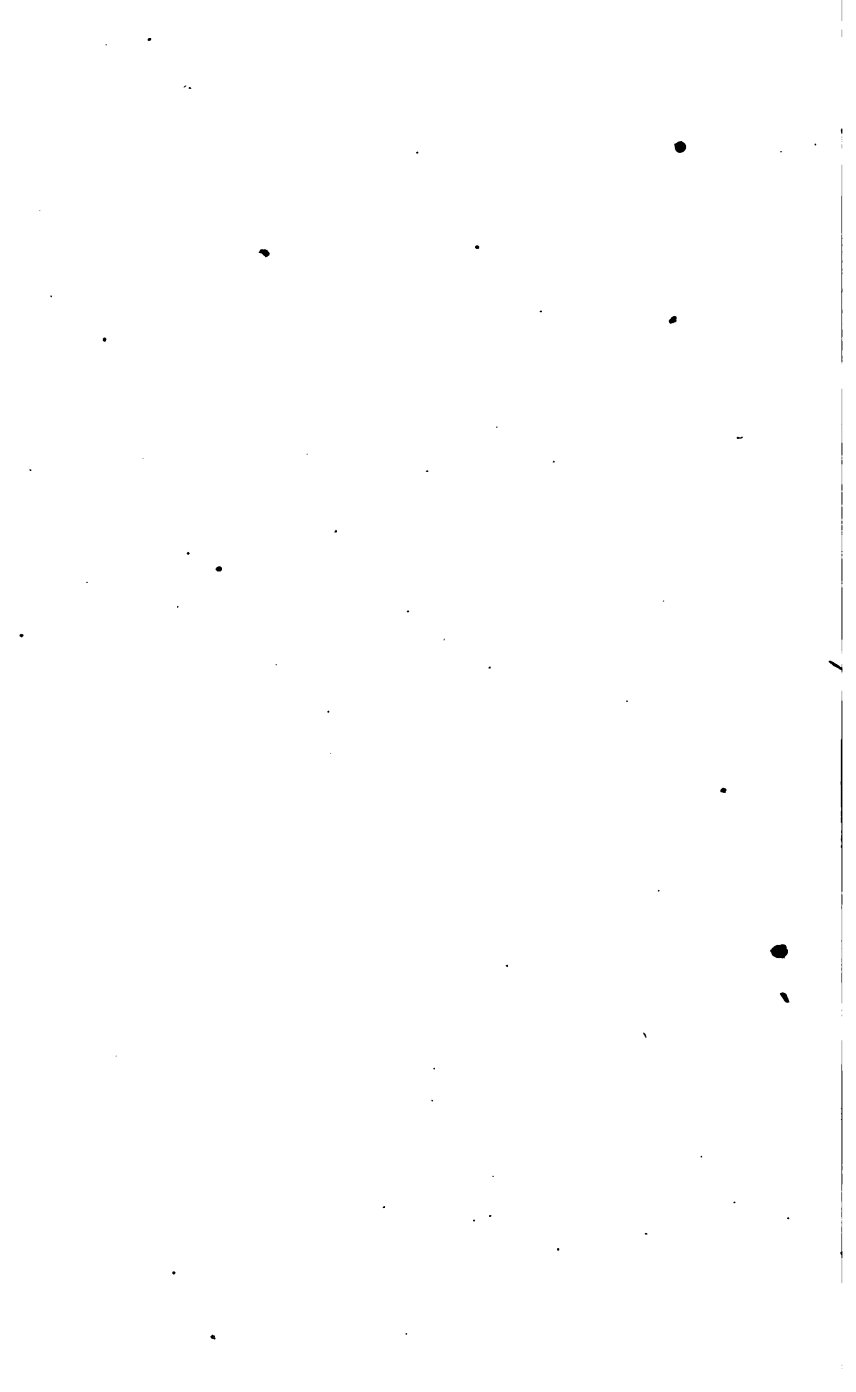
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## P R E F A C E.

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THIS book is an attempt to be precisely what its name imports—nothing more, and nothing less. It is a "*Greek Grammar for Beginners*." The author has studiously avoided the insertion of a solitary word not absolutely essential. Such a book has been, for many years, a great desideratum—a book which shall contain no notes, remarks, observations, "*fine print*," in short, to be marked by a teacher for omission, but only essential and elementary principles and paradigms, which are to be thoroughly memorized by the pupil, without any exception whatever. The Grammar is designed to be committed to memory, from cover to cover, the first time the pupil goes over it. It is *not*, therefore, a Grammar of reference—the world is full of such. It is a schoolboy's book, and intended for a schoolboy's use. Whether the author has succeeded in perfecting his wishes, and in giving expression to his many years' experience in teaching Greek, he leaves the public to decide.



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# GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

## PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

### THE GREEK ALPHABET.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters,

viz.:

Figure.	Representative.	Name.	Power.
A α	A a	Ἄλφα Alpha	A in Father.
B β β	B b	Βῆτα Beta	B in Beet.
Γ γ γ	G g	Γάμμα Gamma	G in Got.
Δ δ	D d	Δέλτα Delta	D in Dot.
E ε	E ε	Ἐψιλόν Epsilon	E in Let.
Z ζ	Z z	Ζῆτα Zeta	Dz in Adze.
H η	E ē	Ἡτα Eta	Ey in They.
Θ θ θ	Th th	Θῆτα Theta	Th in Thin.
I ι	I i	Ἰῶτα Iota	{I in Sin (if short); I in Machine (if long).
K κ	K k	Κάππα Kappa	K in King.
Λ λ	L l	Λάμβδα Lambda	L in Lay.
M μ	M m	Μῦ Mu or My	M in Mast.
N ν	N n	Νῦ Nu or Ny	N in New.
Ξ ξ	X x	Ξῖ Xi	X in Box.
O ο	O ο	Ὅμικρόν Omicron	O in Rock.
Π π	P p	Πῖ Pi	P in Peck.
Ρ ρ ρ	R r	Ῥῶ Rho	R in Run.
Σ σ (c final)	S s	Σίγμα Sigma	S in Sad.
T τ	T t	Ταῦ Tau	T in Tin.
Υ υ	U or Y u or y	Ὑψιλόν Upsilon	{U in Butcher (if short); Ew in Few (if long).
Φ φ	PH ph	Φῖ Phi	Ph in Philosophy.
Χ χ	CH ch	Χῖ Chi	Ch in Chasm.
Ψ ψ	PS ps	Ψῖ Psi	Ps in Lips.
Ω ω	O ō	Ὠμέγα Omega	O in Bone.

These letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.



## 2. The Vowels are seven in number, viz. :

ε and ο, Short.

η and ω, Long.

α, ι, and υ, Doubtful.

The last three are so called because they are sometimes short and sometimes long.

## 3. A combination of two vowels is called a Diphthong. These are twelve in number, viz. :

αι, ει, οι.

αυ, ευ, ου.

ᾱι, ηι, ωι.

The last three are usually written with the Iota subscribed, thus :

φ, η, ψ.

ηυ, ωυ.

υι.

They are pronounced as follows, viz. :

αι	like	ai	in	aisle ;	e. g. αἶψω.
ει		ei		height ;	e. g. εἰς.
οι		oi		coin ;	e. g. τοῖν.
αυ		ou		house ;	e. g. ναῦς.
ευ and ηυ		eu		in neuter ;	e. g. πλεύσω.
ου		oo		noon ;	e. g. νοῦν.
υι		we		in pronoun	we ; e. g. μῦα.

The improper diphthongs, φ, η, and ψ, are pronounced precisely like α, η, and ω.

4. The Consonants are seventeen in number, viz., *Nine* Mutes, subdivided as follows :

	Smooth.	Medial.	Rough.	
Palatals,	κ	γ	χ	Kappa-mutes.
Linguals,	τ	δ	θ	Tau-mutes.
Labials,	π	β	φ	Pi-mutes.

One Sibilant letter, σ, so called from its hissing sound ;

Four Liquids, λ, μ, ν, and ρ, so called from their flowing sound ; and

*Three Double Consonants, ψ, ξ, ζ, so called because formed respectively by the composition of the Smooth, Medial, and Rough Mutes with the letter Sigma, thus :*

ζ for δσ

ξ for κσ, γσ, χσ

ψ for πσ, βσ, φσ.

5. The Breathings are two in number, viz. :

Smooth (').

Rough (').

One of these must be written over every vowel or diphthong which commences a word. The Smooth Breathing produces no change in the pronunciation of a word. The Rough Breathing has the same effect as if the letter Η were written before the first vowel or diphthong ; thus :

is pronounced  
*Ἑκάτον*  
*Hekaton ;*  
*εὐρεν*  
*Heuren.*

#### EUPHONIC CHANGES.

6. The following rules of Euphony are to be carefully observed in the formation and derivation of Greek words, viz. :

**RULE 1.** A Labial or a Palatal occurring before a Lingual is changed into its corresponding Smooth, Medial, or Rough, according as the Lingual is Smooth, Medial, or Rough. E. g.,

*τέρριβραι* is written *τέρριπραι*.

**RULE 2.** A Labial before μ is changed into μ. E. g.,

*τέρριπμαι* is written *τέρριμμαί*.

**RULE 3.** A Palatal before μ is changed into γ. E. g.,

*τέρευχμαι* is written *τέρευγμαί*.

**RULE 4.** A Lingual before μ is changed into σ. E. g.,

*πέπειθμαι* is written *πέπεισμαι*.

RULE 5. A Labial before  $\sigma$  unites with it and forms  $\psi$ .  
E. g.,  $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\sigma\omega$  is written  $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ .

RULE 6. A Palatal before  $\sigma$  unites with it and forms  $\xi$ .  
E. g.,

$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\sigma\omega$  is written  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ .

RULE 7. A Lingual before  $\sigma$  is rejected. E. g.,  
 $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\sigma\omega$  is written  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ .

RULE 8. A Lingual before another Lingual is changed into  $\sigma$ . E. g.,

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\theta\tau\alpha\iota$  is written  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ .

RULE 9. A Lingual before a Palatal is rejected. E. g.,  
 $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$  is written  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ .

RULE 10. The letter  $\sigma$  occurring between two Consonants is rejected. E. g.,

$\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  is written  $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ .

RULE 11. The letter  $\nu$  before a Labial is changed into  $\mu$ . E. g.,

$\epsilon\nu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$  is written  $\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ .

RULE 12. The letter  $\nu$  before a Palatal is changed into  $\gamma$ . E. g.,

$\sigma\nu\nu\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omega$  is written  $\sigma\gamma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omega$ .

RULE 13. The letter  $\nu$  before another Liquid is changed into that same Liquid. E. g.,

$\sigma\nu\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$  is written  $\sigma\rho\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ .

RULE 14. The letter  $\nu$  before  $\sigma$  or  $\zeta$  is dropped. E. g.,  
 $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$  is written  $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\sigma\iota$ .

RULE 15. When  $\nu$  and a Lingual are rejected before  $\sigma$ , the preceding short vowel is lengthened, and  $\epsilon$  becomes  $\epsilon\iota$ ;  $\upsilon$  becomes  $\omicron\upsilon$ ;  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$  become respectively  $\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\bar{\iota}$ , and  $\bar{\upsilon}$ .  
E. g.,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\iota$  is written  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ .

RULE 16. A Smooth Mute ending a word is changed into its corresponding Rough before an aspirated vowel beginning the next word. E. g.,

$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \delta\upsilon$  is first written  $\acute{\alpha}\pi'\ \delta\upsilon$ , and then  $\acute{\alpha}\phi'\ \delta\upsilon$ .

**RULE 17.** If two successive syllables begin with a Rough Mute, the first is changed into its own smooth. E. g.,

φεφίληκα is written πεφίληκα.

**RULE 18.** The letter ρ in the beginning of a word is doubled when a short vowel is prefixed to it. E. g.,

ῥρευκα is written ῥῥρευκα.

**RULE 19.** Words ending in σι, and verbs of the third person ending in ε or ι, annex ν to these terminations when the next word begins with a vowel, or when they end the word. E. g.,

ἔστι is written ἐστίν.

7. The following words violate the preceding rules. Let the pupil correct them, repeating the rule by which the correction is made :

ἔλιπε ὄν	ἔθηκ' ὁ	ᾠθμαι	λείπω	λήβσω
φασί ἔκ—	φέφακα	συνπλέκω	σύνγονος	ἐπράγθην
ἔλεγε οὐς	θέθεικα	ἐνβαίνω	ἐνχέω	ἐνβάλλω
εἶπε	ἄγσει	συνφέρω	συνξέω	τύπτονται
παισί	πλέκω	ἐνψυχος	ἐνλείπω	τυπθένται
εἰσί	ἄφσαι	ἐνκλίνω	συνμένω	πένθομαι
νόσφι	πείθω	χέχρημαι	συνρέω	λέονται
τυπθῶ	ἄνυσον	ἔχεις	σύνληψις	ἴστανται
θάπτω	λέλειπμαι	ῥρευκα	τετύπθαι	κρύβτω

8. A vowel preceded by another vowel, with which it does not unite and form a diphthong, is said to be pure. A pure vowel often combines with the one immediately preceding it, and forms one *long* syllable. This is called contraction, and commonly takes place according to the following rules, viz. :

αα, are contracted into α, as μνάα	αη are contracted into ᾱ, as τιμάητε
μνᾱ.	τιμᾱτε.
αφ — α, as μνάφ μνᾱ̃.	αη — α, as τιμάης τιμᾱς.
ααι — αι, as μνάαι μνᾱῖ.	αῖ — α, as αἰσσω ᾱσσω.
αε — ᾱ, as τίμαε τίμᾱ.	αο — ω, as τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν.
αει — α, as τιμάει τιμᾱ̃.	αοι — ω, as τιμάοιμεν τιμῶιμεν.

αου are contracted into ω, as τι-  
μάουσι τιμῶσι.

αω — ω, as τιμάω τιμῶ.

εα — η, as γέα γῆ. Sometimes  
into ā, as χρύσεια χρυσᾶ, ὑγία  
ὑγιᾶ.

εα — η, as χρυσεῖα χρυσῇ.

εαι — η or αι, as τύπται τύπτει,  
χρύσειαι χρύσει.

εε — ει, as φίλεε φίλει. Some-  
times into η, as τριήρεε τριήρη.

εει — ει, as φιλέεις φιλεῖς.

εη — η, as φιλέητε φιλεῖτε.

εη — η, as φιλέητε φιλεῖτε.

ει — ει, as πόλει πόλει.

εο — ου, as φιλόμεν φιλοῦμεν.

εοι — οι, as φιλοῖμεν φιλοῖμεν.

εου — ου, as φιλόουσι φιλοῦσι.

εω — ω, as φιλέω φιλῶ.

ηε — η, as τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα.

ηει — η, as τιμήεις τιμῆς.

ηι — η, as θρήήσσα θρῆσσα.

ιε — ι, as πόλις πόλις.

ιι — ι, as πόλι πόλι.

οα are contracted into ω or ā, as  
ήχάα ήχώ, άπλόα άπλᾶ.

οαι — αι, as διπλόαι διπλαῖ.

οε — ου, as δηλόετε δηλοῦτε.

οει — ου, as δηλόειν δελοῦν. Verbs  
in οω contract the endings οει and  
οεις into οι and οις, as δηλόει  
δηλοῖ, δηλόεις δηλοῖς.

οη — ω, as δηλόητε δηλῶτε. Some-  
times into η, as διπλόη διπλῇ.

οη — οι, as δηλόητε δηλοῖς. This  
contraction occurs only in verbs  
in οω. Verbs in οω contract οη  
into ω.

οι — οι, as ήχοί ήχοι.

οο — ου, as δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν.

οοι — οι, as δηλοῖομεν δηλοῖομεν.

οου — ου, as δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι.

οω — ω, as δηλόω δηλῶ.

οφ — φ, as πλόφ πλῶ.

υε — υ, as ίχθύες ίχθυς.

υι — υι, as πληθύι πληθυῖ.

ωι — φ, as λώων λφών.

The following words violate the preceding rules. Let  
the pupil correct them, referring in each instance to the  
concurring vowels in the list above by which the correc-  
tion is made:

Δημοσθέεεεε	Δημοσθέεεε	Λητόος	μελιτόεν
Δημοσθέεεος	ἔαρ	Δημοσθέεεα	Λητόα
χρέεα	Δημοσθέεει	Λητόι	Ηρακλέης
φιλέω	φιλέεις	δηλώω	δηλόητε
Δημοσθενέοιν	δηλόοι	δηλόου	δηλόη
τιμάομεν	τιμάω	λάας	τίμαε
τιμάουσι	τιμάει	τιμάη	τιμάεις
κέραϊ	κέρας -ατος	ῥφιεε	ῥφι
βότρνεε	τιθήαι	τιμήεν	κέραα
κεράοιν	μέρεος	μέρεϊ	μέρεε
μερέοιν	μέρεα	μερέων	πόλει
πόλεεε	φειδόος	φειδοῖ	φειδόα

κέρατος	κεράτιον	φιλέη	φιλέοι
κέρατι	κέρατα	τιμάη	τιμάοι
κέρατε	κεράτων	δηλόη	δηλόοι
βόες	ἡθέε	σάος	σάοι

# ACCENTS.

9. The accents are three :

The acute ( ' ) ; as, *ζωή*, *life*.

The grave ( ` ) ; as, *καὶ*, *and* ; *τις*, *some one*.

The circumflex ( ~ ), composed of the acute and grave ;  
as, *γῆ*, *land*.

When words are accented on the last syllable, they are called *oxytones* ; when not, *barytones*.

# PUNCTUATION.

10. The Greek has the following punctuation marks :

Comma . . . . .	[ , ]
Colon . . . . .	[ : ]
Period . . . . .	[ . ]
Interrogation . . . . .	[ ; ]
Apostrophe . . . . .	[ ' ]
Coronis . . . . .	[ ^ ]
Marks of quantity . . . . .	[ - ] and [ ~ ]
Marks of parenthesis . . . . .	[ ( ) ]
Mark of diæresis . . . . .	[ ÷ ]
Mark of admiration . . . . .	[ ! ]

## PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

11. The Greek Language has Nine Parts of Speech, viz. :

Noun, Adjective, Article, Participle, Pronoun, and Verb—which are declined ; and Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction—which are not declined.

12. There are Three Persons : First, Second, and Third.

13. There are Three Genders : Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

14. There are Three Numbers : the Singular, denoting one ; the Dual, denoting two ; and the Plural, denoting more than one.

15. There are Five Cases : the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

16. There are Three Declensions : First, Second, and Third.

The First Declension has four terminations, viz. :  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\varsigma$ .

The Second Declension has two terminations, viz. :  $\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\nu$ .

The Third Declension has nine terminations, viz. :  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$ .

## SOME GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

17. (a) The Nominative and Vocative are usually alike in the Singular, and always alike in the Dual and Plural.

(b) The Dative Singular always ends in  $\iota$ , annexed or subscribed.

(c) The Genitive Plural always ends in  $\omega\nu$ .

(d) The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuters are the same in all three Numbers, and these Cases in the Plural end always in  $\alpha$ .

(e) In the Dual Number, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are alike, as also are the Genitive and Dative.

18. The following Table exhibits a comparative view of the terminations of the Three Declensions.

I. Declen.		II. Declen.	III. Declen.
		<i>Singular.</i>	
N. <i>a</i> , <i>η</i>	<i>ᾱς</i> , <i>ης</i>	<i>ος</i> Neut. <i>ον</i>	—
G. <i>ᾱς</i> — <i>ης</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ος</i>
D. <i>α</i> — <i>η</i>	<i>ψ</i>	<i>ι</i>	
A. <i>αν</i> — <i>ην</i>	<i>ον</i>	<i>ᾱ</i> — <i>ν</i> Neut. like the Nom.	
V. <i>α</i> — <i>η</i>	<i>ε</i> Neut. <i>ον</i>	—	
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ε</i>	
G. D. <i>αιν</i>	<i>οιν</i>	<i>οιν</i>	
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>αι</i>	<i>οι</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>εις</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	
G. <i>ῶν</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	
D. <i>αις</i>	<i>οις</i>	<i>σιν</i>	
A. <i>ᾱς</i>	<i>ους</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ᾱς</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	
V. <i>αι</i>	<i>οι</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>εις</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	

19. The Stem of a Noun is found by striking off the termination of the Genitive Singular. The above terminations, added to the remainder, will give the Cases of any Noun.

### FIRST DECLENSION.

20. Nouns ending in *α* and *η* are Feminine; those ending in *ας* and *ης* are Masculine. They are declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ἡ (honor)</i>	<i>D. (two honors)</i>	<i>P. (honors)</i>
N. <i>τιμή</i>	N. <i>τιμά</i>	N. <i>τιμαί</i>
G. <i>τιμῆς</i>	G. <i>τιμαῖν</i>	G. <i>τιμῶν</i>
D. <i>τιμῇ</i>	D. <i>τιμαῖν</i>	D. <i>τιμαῖς</i>
A. <i>τιμήν</i>	A. <i>τιμά</i>	A. <i>τιμάς</i>
V. <i>τιμή</i>	V. <i>τιμά</i>	V. <i>τιμαί</i>
<i>S. ἡ (muse)</i>	<i>D. (two muses)</i>	<i>P. (muses)</i>
N. <i>μοῦσα</i>	N. <i>μούσα</i>	N. <i>μοῦσαι</i>
G. <i>μούσης</i>	G. <i>μούσαιν</i>	G. <i>μουσῶν</i>
D. <i>μούσῃ</i>	D. <i>μούσαιν</i>	D. <i>μούσαις</i>
A. <i>μοῦσαν</i>	A. <i>μούσα</i>	A. <i>μούσας</i>
V. <i>μοῦσα</i>	V. <i>μούσα</i>	V. <i>μοῦσαι</i>



<i>S. ὁ (publican)</i>	<i>D. (two publicans)</i>	<i>P. (publicans)</i>
N. τελώνης	N. τελώνα	N. τελώναι
G. τελώνου	G. τελώναιν	G. τελωνῶν
D. τελώνῃ	D. τελώναιν	D. τελώνας
A. τελώνην	A. τελώνα	A. τελώνας
V. τελώνῃ	V. τελώνα	V. τελώναι
<i>S. ὁ (steward)</i>	<i>D. (two stewards)</i>	<i>P. (stewards)</i>
N. ταμίας	N. ταμία	N. ταμίαι
G. ταμίου	G. ταμίαν	G. ταμιῶν
D. ταμίᾳ	D. ταμίαν	D. ταμίαις
A. ταμίαν	A. ταμία	A. ταμίας
V. ταμία	V. ταμία	V. ταμίαι

Nouns in *a* pure, *ρα*, and some others, retain the *a* throughout the Singular. E. g., σοφία, σοφίας, σοφία, σοφίαν; χαρά, χαρᾶς, χαρᾶ, χαράν.

<i>S. ἡ (house)</i>	<i>D. (two houses)</i>	<i>P. (houses)</i>
N. οἰκία	N. οἰκία	N. οἰκίαι
G. οἰκίας	G. οἰκίαν	G. οἰκιῶν
D. οἰκίᾳ	D. οἰκίαν	D. οἰκίαις
A. οἰκίαν	A. οἰκία	A. οἰκίας
V. οἰκία	V. οἰκία	V. οἰκίαι

#### CONTRACTS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

21. Some Nouns of the first declension are contracted by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *a*, *η*, *ας*, *ης*; except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, which is contracted into *ῆ*, thus:

<i>μνάα, ᾶ, mina.</i>	<i>ῆρία, ᾶ, wool.</i>	<i>γῆα, γῆ, earth.</i>	<i>γαλέη, ῆ, weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-άα, ᾶ	N. ῆρ-ία, ᾶ	N. γ-έα, ῆ	N. γαλ-έη, ῆ
G. μν-άας, ᾶς	G. ῆρ-έας, ᾶς	G. γ-έας, ῆς	G. γαλ-έης, ῆς
D. μν-άφ, ᾗ	D. ῆρ-έφ, ᾗ	D. γ-έφ, ῆ	D. γαλ-έφ, ῆ
A. μν-άαν, ᾶν	A. ῆρ-έαν, ᾶν	A. γ-έαν, ῆν	A. γαλ-έην, ῆν
V. μν-άα, ᾶ, &c.	V. ῆρ-ία, ᾶ, &c.	V. γ-έα, ῆ, &c.	V. γαλ-έη, ῆ, &c.

<i>ἀπλόη, ῆ, simplicity.</i>	<i>Ῥεμέας, ῆς, Mercury.</i>	<i>Ἀπελλέης, ῆς, Apelles.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ	N. Ῥεμ-έας, ῆς	N. Ἀπελλ-έης, ῆς
G. ἀπλ-όης, ῆς	G. Ῥεμ-έου, οὔ	G. Ἀπελλ-έου, οὔ
D. ἀπλ-όφ, ῆ	D. Ῥεμ-έφ, ῆ	D. Ἀπελλ-έφ, ῆ
A. ἀπλ-όην, ῆν	A. Ῥεμ-έαν, ῆν	A. Ἀπελλ-έην, ῆν
V. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ, &c.	V. Ῥεμ-έα, ῆ, &c.	V. Ἀπελλ-έη, ῆ, &c.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

σελήνη, <i>the moon.</i>	γλῶσσα, <i>the tongue.</i>	εἰρήνη, <i>peace.</i>
σοφιστής, <i>a sophist.</i>	ἀγορά, <i>the forum.</i>	σοφία, <i>wisdom.</i>
πέλεια, <i>a dove.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>an artist.</i>	μέλαινα, <i>black.</i>
Αἰνείας, <i>Æneas.</i>	ἡδονή, <i>pleasure.</i>	τάλαινα, <i>miserable.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>a bridge.</i>	γωνία, <i>an angle.</i>	δίκη, <i>justice.</i>
λύσσα, <i>frenzy.</i>	βία, <i>force.</i>	βουλή, <i>counsel.</i>
κιθαριστής, <i>a harper.</i>	αὔρα, <i>a breeze.</i>	μάχαιρα, <i>a sword.</i>
Ἀναξαγόρας, <i>Anaxagoras.</i>	ἀνία, <i>sadness.</i>	φρονηματίας, <i>high-mind-</i>
	ἀγωνιστής, <i>a wrestler.</i>	<i>ed.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

22. Nouns ending in *ος* are Masculine, and rarely Feminine. Those ending in *ον* are Neuter. They are declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ὁ (word)</i>	<i>D. (two words)</i>	<i>P. (words)</i>
N. λόγος	N. λόγῳ	N. λόγοι
G. λόγου	G. λόγοιν	G. λόγων
D. λόγῳ	D. λόγοιν	D. λόγοις
A. λόγον	A. λόγῳ	A. λόγους
V. λόγε	V. λόγῳ	V. λόγοι
<i>S. τὸ (fig)</i>	<i>D. (two figs)</i>	<i>P. (figs)</i>
N. σῦκον	N. σύκῳ	N. σῦκα
G. σύκου	G. σύκοιν	G. σύκων
D. σύκῳ	D. σύκοιν	D. σύκοις
A. σῦκον	A. σύκῳ	A. σῦκα
V. σῦκον	V. σύκῳ	V. σῦκα
<i>S. ὁ (temple)</i>	<i>D. (two temples)</i>	<i>P. (temples)</i>
N. νεώς	N. νεῷ	N. νεῶν
G. νεῷ	G. νεῶν	G. νεῶν
D. νεῶν	D. νεῶν	D. νεῶς
A. νεῶν	A. νεῷ	A. νεῶς
V. νεώς	V. νεῷ	V. νεῶν
<i>S. τὸ (hall)</i>	<i>D. (two halls)</i>	<i>P. (halls)</i>
N. ἀνώγειν	N. ἀνώγειν	N. ἀνώγειν
G. ἀνώγειν	G. ἀνώγειν	G. ἀνώγειν
D. ἀνώγειν	D. ἀνώγειν	D. ἀνώγειν
A. ἀνώγειν	A. ἀνώγειν	A. ἀνώγειν
V. ἀνώγειν	V. ἀνώγειν	V. ἀνώγειν

The last two Nouns, *νεῶς* and *ἀνώγειν*, are irregular

belonging to the Attic Dialect, and are inserted as examples.

### CONTRACTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

23. Nouns which end in *οος* and *οον* are contracted, and declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ὁ (mind)</i>	<i>D. (two minds)</i>	<i>P. (minds)</i>
N. νόος νοῦς	N. νόω νόῳ	N. νόοι νοῖ
G. νόου νοῦ	G. νόοιν νοῖν	G. νόων νόῳν
D. νόφ νῶ	D. νόοιν νοῖν	D. νόοις νοῖς
A. νόον νοῦν	A. νόω νόῳ	A. νόους νοῦς
V. νόε νοῦ	V. νόω νόῳ	V. νόοι νοῖ
<i>S. τὸ (bone)</i>	<i>D. (two bones)</i>	<i>P. (bones)</i>
N. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	N. ὀστέω ὀστώ	N. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
G. ὀστέου ὀστοῦ	G. ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	G. ὀστέων ὀστών
D. ὀστέφ ὀστώ	D. ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	D. ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
A. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	A. ὀστέω ὀστώ	A. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
V. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	V. ὀστέω ὀστώ	V. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ

### WORDS FOR PRACTICE.

ἄγγελος, a messenger.  
 ἀετός, an eagle.  
 ἀθλος, a combat.  
 ἀθλον, a prize.  
 ἄμπελος, a vine.  
 ἄργυρος, silver.  
 πλόος, a voyage.

ἀργύριον, silver.  
 ἔργον, work.  
 μῆλον, an apple.  
 νότος, the south wind.  
 οἶκος, a house.  
 παῖδιον, a child.  
 ρόος, a stream.

ρόδον, a rose.  
 σίδηρος, iron.  
 στρατός, an army.  
 φορτίον, a burden.  
 χαλκός, copper.  
 χρυσός, gold.  
 χνός, down.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

24. Nouns of the Third Declension ending in

<div> <div> <div>ευς</div> <div>ας—αντος</div> <div>ων</div> <div>ους—οντος</div> <div>εις—εντος</div> <div>αν</div> <div>υν</div> <div>ης—ητος</div> <div>ως—ωτος</div> <div>ηρ</div> <div>ωρ</div> </div> <div>are Masculine.</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>ας—αδος</div> <div>της—τητος</div> <div>αυς</div> <div>ως</div> <div>ω—οος</div> <div>and verbals in</div> <div>ις</div> </div> <div>are Feminine.</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>α</div> <div>ι</div> <div>υ</div> <div>ας—ατος</div> <div>ος</div> <div>ορ</div> </div> <div>are Neuter.</div> </div>
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They are declined as follows, viz. :

		ὁ σωτήρ, <i>savior</i> .			
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. σωτ-ήρ	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε	N. σωτ-ήρες	
		G. σωτ-ήρος		G. σωτ-ήρων	
		D. σωτ-ήρι		D. σωτ-ήρσι	
		A. σωτ-ήρα	G. D. σωτ-ήροιν	A. σωτ-ήρας	
		V. σωτ-ερ		V. σωτ-ήρες	
			τὸ σῶμα, <i>body</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. σῶμ-α	N. A. V. σώμ-ατε	N. σώμ-ατα	
		G. σώμ-ατος		G. σωμ-άτων	
		D. σώμ-ατι		D. σώμ-ασι	
		A. σώμ-α	G. D. σων-άτοιιν	A. σώμ-ατα	
		V. σῶμ-α		V. σώμ-ατα	
			ὁ παιάν, <i>præan</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. παι-άν	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε	N. παι-ᾶνες	
		G. παι-ᾶνος		G. παι-άνων	
		D. παι-ᾶνι		D. παι-ᾶσι	
		A. παι-άνα	G. D. παι-άνοιν	A. παι-ᾶνας	
		V. παι-άν		V. παι-ᾶνες	
			ἡ λαῖλαψ, <i>storm</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. λαῖλα-ψ	N. A. V. λαίλα-πε	N. λαίλα-πές	
		G. λαίλα-πος		G. λαιλά-πων	
		D. λαίλα-πι		D. λαίλα-ψι	
		A. καίλα-πα	G. D. λαιλά-ποιν	A. λαίλα-πας	
		V. λαῖλα-ψ		V. λαίλα-πες	
			ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> .		
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. θ-ώς	N. A. V. θ-ῶε	N. θ-ῶες	
		G. θωδς		G. θ-ῶων	
		D. θ-ωϊ		D. θ-ωσι	
		A. θ-ῶα	G. D. θ-ωοῖν	A. θ-ῶας	
		V. θ-ώς		V. θ-ῶες	
		ὁ, <i>vulture</i> .	ὁ, <i>Arab</i> .	ὁ, <i>raven</i> .	ὁ, ἡ, <i>goat</i> .
S. N.	γύψ	"Αραψ	κόραξ	αἶξ	ἡ, <i>hair</i> .
	G. γυπός	"Αραβος	κόρακος	αἰγός	ἡ, <i>woman</i> .
	D. γυπί	"Αραβι	κόρακι	αἰγί	θρίξ
	A. γῦπα	"Αραβα	κόρακα	αἶγα	τριχός
	V.				τριχί
					γυνή
					γυναικός
					γυναικί
					γυναικα
					γύναι

ὁ, <i>vulture.</i>	ὁ, <i>Arab.</i>	ὁ, <i>raven.</i>	ὁ, ἡ, <i>goat.</i>	ἡ, <i>hair.</i>	ἡ, <i>woman.</i>
D. N. γῦπε	*Αραβε	κόρακε	αἶγε	τρίχε	γυναῖκε
G. γυποῖν	*Αράβοιν	κοράκοιν	αἰγοῖν	τριχοῖν	γυναικοῖν
P. N. γῦπες	*Αραβες	κόρακες	αἶγες	τρίχες	γυναῖκες
G. γυπῶν	*Αράβων	κοράκων	αἰγῶν	τριχῶν	γυναικῶν
D. γυψί	*Αραιψι	κόραξι	αἰξί	θριξί	γυναιξί
A. γῦπας	*Αραβας	κόρακας	αἶγας	τρίχας	γυναῖκας

ὁ, ἡ, <i>child.</i>	ὁ, <i>foot.</i>	ἡ, <i>key.</i>	ὁ, ἡ, <i>bird.</i>
S. N. παῖς	πούς	κλείς	ὄρνις
G. παιδός	ποδός	κλειδός	ὄρνιθος
D. παιδί	ποδί	κλειδί	ὄρνιδι
A. παῖδα	πόδα	κλείδα, κλεῖν	ὄρνιθα, ὄρνιν
V. παῖ			

D. N. παῖδε	πόδε	κλειδε	ὄρνιδε
G. παίδοιν	ποδοῖν	κλειδοῖν	ὄρνιθοῖν
P. N. παῖδες	πόδες	κλειδες, κλείς	ὄρνιδες, ὄρνεις
G. παιδων	ποδῶν	κλειδῶν	ὄρνιθων, ὄρνεων
D. παισί	ποσί	κλεισί	ὄρνισι
A. παῖδας	πόδας	κλειδας, κλείς	ὄρνιδας, ὄρνεις, ὄρνις

ὁ, <i>deity.</i>	ὁ, <i>shepherd.</i>	ἡ, <i>nose.</i>	ὁ, <i>beast.</i>	ὁ, <i>orator.</i>	ἡ, <i>hand.</i>
S. N. δαῖμων	ποιμήν	ῥίς	θῆρ	ῥήτωρ	χεῖρ
G. δαίμονος	ποιμήνος	ῥινός	θηρός	ρήτορος	χειρός
D. δαίμονι	ποιμένι	ῥινί	θηρί	ρήτορι	χειρί
A. δαίμονα	ποιμένα	ῥίνα	θῆρα	ρήτορα	χείρα
V. δαῖμον	ποιμήν	ῥίν		ρήτορ	
D. N. δαίμονε	ποιμένε	ῥῖνε	θῆρε	ρήτορε	χεῖρε
G. δαιμόνοιν	ποιμένοιν	ῥινοῖν	θεροῖν	ρήτόροιν	χεροῖν
P. N. δαίμονες	ποιμένες	ῥῖνες	θῆρες	ρήτορες	χεῖρες
G. δαιμόνων	ποιμένων	ῥινῶν	θηρῶν	ρήτόρων	χειρῶν
D. δαίμοσι	ποιμέσι	ῥισί	θηρσί	ρήτορσι	χερσί
A. δαίμονας	ποιμένας	ῥίνας	θῆρας	ρήτορας	χείρας

#### CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

25. Nouns of the Third Declension, whose Genitive Singular ends in *ος* pure, are contracted.

Let the pupil remember that

*ε* and *ο* are Short Vowels;

*η* and *ω* are their corresponding Long Vowels;

*ει* and *ου* are their corresponding Diphthongs.

The following rules are for the contractions of the Third Declension, and for Verbs also:

1. A short vowel followed by itself becomes its own diphthong; as, βασιλέες, βασιλεῖς.

2. Two consecutive short vowels become *ou*; as, τείχεος, τείχους.

3. A short vowel before *ι* becomes its own diphthong; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει.

4. A short vowel before *α* unites with it and becomes its own long; as, ἔαρ, ἦρ.

5. E before a long vowel or a diphthong is rejected; as, τειχέων, τειχῶν.

6. O before a long vowel becomes *ō*; before a diphthong it combines with the second vowel of the diphthong; as, δηλόω, δηλῶ; δηλοῖ, δηλοῖ.

7. A before *ο* or *ω* becomes *ω*; before the other vowels it becomes *ā*; as, σᾶος, σῶς; τίμαε, τίμā.

8. If the first of two vowels is *ι*, *υ*, or a long vowel, the last is rejected; as, τιμῆεν, τιμῆν.

EXAMPLES.

*S. ἡ (galley)*

N. τριήρης

G. τριήρεος τριήρους

D. τριήρεϊ τριήρει

A. τριήρεα τριήρη

V. τριήρες

*D. (two galleys)*

N. A. V. τριήρεε τριήρη

G. D. τριηρέοιν τριηροῖν

*P. (galleys)*

N. τριήρεες τριήρεις

G. τριηρέων τριηρῶν

D. τριήρεσι(ν)

A. τριήρεας τριήρεις

V. τριήρεες τριήρεις

*S. τὸ (wall)*

N. τεῖχος

G. τειχέος τείχους

D. τείχεϊ τείχει

A. τεῖχος

V. τεῖχος

*D. (two walls)*

N. A. V. τείχεε τείχη

G. D. τειχέοιν τειχοῖν

*P. (walls)*

N. τείχεα τείχη

G. τειχέων τειχῶν

D. τείχεσι(ν)

A. τείχεα τείχη

V. τείχεα τείχη

S. τὸ (*prize*)

N. γέρας

G. γέραος γέρως

D. γέραϊ γέρα

A. γέρας

V. γέρας

D. (*two prizes*)

N. A. V. γέραε γέρα

G. D. γέραοιν γερῶν

P. (*prizes*)

N. γέραα γέρα

G. γεράων γερῶν

D. γέρασι(ν)

A. γέραα γέρα

V. γέραα γέρα

S. ἡ (*echo*)

N. ἡχώ

G. ἡχόος ἡχοῦς

D. ἡχοῖ ἡχοῖ

A. ἡχόα ἡχώ

V. ἡχοῖ

D. (*two echoes*)

N. A. V. ἡχώ

G. D. ἡχοῖν

P. (*echoes*)

N. ἡχοί

G. ἡχῶν

D. ἡχοῖς

A. ἡχούς

V. ἡχοί

Proper names in κλέης, contracted κλῆς, undergo a double contraction in the *dative singular*, and sometimes in the *accusative singular*. E. g.,

S. ὁ (*Pericles*)

N. Περικλέης Περικλῆς

G. Περικλέος Περικλέους

D. Περικλέϊ Περικλείε Περικλεῖ

A. Περικλέα Περικλέα Περικλεῖ

V. Περικλεες Περικλεις

Nouns in ις, υς, gen. ιος, υος, are contracted in the *dative singular*, and in the *nominative, accusative, and vocative plural*. E. g.,

S. ὁ (*serpent*)

N. ὄφις

G. ὄφιος

D. ὄφι ὄφι

A. ὄφιν

V. ὄφι

D. (*two serpents*)

N. A. V. ὄφιε

G. D. ὄφιοιν

P. (*serpents*)

N. ὄφιεσ ὄφεις

G. ὄφίων

D. ὄφισι(ν)

A. ὄφιας ὄφεις

V. ὄφιεσ ὄφεις

S. ὁ (*fish*)

N. ἰχθύς

G. ἰχθύος

D. ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ

A. ἰχθύν

V. ἰχθύ

D. (*two fishes*)

N. A. V. ἰχθυε

G. D. ἰχθυοῖν

P. (*fishes*)

N. ἰχθυεσ ἰχθυς

G. ἰχθύων

D. ἰχθύσι(ν)

A. ἰχθύας ἰχθυς

V. ἰχθυεσ ἰχθυς

τό κρέας, *flesh.*

Sing.

N. A. V. κρέ-ας

G. κρέ-ατος -αος -ως

D. κρέ-ατι -αῖ -α

Dual.

N. A. V. κρέ-ατε -αε -α

G. D. κρε-άτου -άου -ῶν

Plur.

N. A. V. κρέ-ατα -αα -α

G. κρε-άτων -άων -ῶν

D. κρέ-ασι

τό κέρας, *a horn.*

Sing.

N. A. V. κέρ-ας

G. κέρ-ατος -αος -ως

D. κέρ-ατι -αῖ -α

Dual.

N. A. V. κέρ-ατε -αε -α

G. D. κερ-άτου -άου -ῶν

Plur.

N. A. V. κέρ-ατα -αα -α

G. κερ-άτων -άων -ῶν

D. κέρ-ασι

ἡ θυγάτηρ, *a daughter.*

Sing.

N. θυγά-τηρ

G. θυγατ-έρος, ρός

D. θυγατ-έρι, ρί

A. θυγατ-έρα, ρα

V. θύγατ-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. θᾶγατ-έρε, ρε

G. D. θυγατ-έρου, ροῦν

Plur.

N. θυγατ-έρες

G. θυγατ-έρων

D. θυγατ-ράσι

A. θυγατ-έρας

V. θυγατ-έρες

ὁ ἀνὴρ, *a man.*

Sing.

N. ἀν-ήρ

G. ἀν-έρος, δρός

D. ἀν-έρι, δρί

A. ἀν-έρα, δρα

V. ἀν-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. ἀν-έρε, δρε

G. D. ἀν-έρου, δροῦν

Plur.

N. ἀν-έρες, δρες

G. ἀν-έρων, δρῶν

D. ἀν-δράσι

A. ἀν-έρας, δρας

V. ἀν-έρες, δρες

ὁ πατήρ, *a father.*

Sing.

N. πατ-ήρ

G. πατ-έρος, ρός

D. πατ-έρι, ρί

A. πατ-έρα

V. πάτ-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. πατ-έρε, ρε

G. D. πατ-έρου, ροῦν

Plur.

N. πατ-έρες

G. πατ-έρων

D. πατ-ράσι

A. πατ-έρας

V. πατ-έρες

Γαστήρ has γαστήρσι, as well as γαστράσι, in the dative plural.

Nouns in *εύς* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. They generally have *ως* in the genitive singular. E. g.,



<i>S. ὁ (king)</i>	<i>D. (two kings)</i>	<i>P. (kings)</i>
N. βασιλεύς		N. βασιλείς βασιλεῖς
G. βασιλέως	N. A. V. βασιλέε	G. βασιλέων
D. βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ		D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)
A. βασιλέα	G. D. βασιλείον	A. βασιλέας
V. βασιλεῦ		V. βασιλείες βασιλεῖς

Most Nouns in *ις*, *ι*, *υς*, *υ*, change *ι* and *υ* into *ε* in all the cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. Substantives in *ις* and *υς* generally change *ος* into *ως*. E. g.,

<i>S. ἡ (state)</i>	<i>D. (two states)</i>	<i>P. (states)</i>
N. πόλις		N. πόλεις πόλεις
G. πόλεως	N. A. V. πόλεε	G. πόλεων
D. πόλει πόλει		D. πόλεσι(ν)
A. πόλιν	G. D. πολέοιν	A. πόλεας πόλεις
V. πόλι		V. πόλεις πόλεις
<i>S. τὸ (mustard)</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>P.</i>
N. σίνηπι		N. σινήπεα σινήπη
G. σινήπεος	N. A. V. σινήπεε	G. σινηπέων
D. σινήπεϊ σινήπει		D. σινήπεσι(ν)
A. σίνηπι	G. D. σινηπέοιν	A. σινήπεα σινήπη
V. σίνηπι		V. σινήπεα σινήπη
<i>S. ὁ (cubit)</i>	<i>D. (two cubits)</i>	<i>P. (cubits)</i>
N. πῆχυς		N. πήχεις πήχεις
G. πήχεως	N. A. V. πήχεε	G. πήχεων
D. πήχει πηχει		D. πήχεσι(ν)
A. πήχυν	G. D. πηχέοιν	A. πήχεας πήχεις
V. πήχυ		V. πήχεις πήχεις
<i>S. τὸ (city)</i>	<i>D. (two cities)</i>	<i>P. (cities)</i>
N. ἄστυ		N. ἄστεα ἄστη
G. ἀστεος	N. A. V. ἄστεε	G. ἀστέων
D. ἀστεῖ ἀστει		D. ἀστεσι(ν)
A. ἄστυ	G. D. ἀστέοιν	A. ἄστεα ἄστη
V. ἄστυ		V. ἄστεα ἄστη

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives in Greek have three terminations, two terminations, and one termination. The first termination is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter. They are of the First and Second Declensions, and of the Third Declension. They are declined as follows, viz.:

<i>S.</i>	ὁ ( <i>wise</i> )	ἡ ( <i>wise</i> )	τὸ ( <i>wise</i> )
<i>N.</i>	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν
<i>G.</i>	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ
<i>D.</i>	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ
<i>A.</i>	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν
<i>V.</i>	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	σοφῶ	σοφά	σοφῶ
<i>G. D.</i>	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά
<i>G.</i>	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν
<i>D.</i>	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς
<i>A.</i>	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά
<i>V.</i>	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά

27. Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make their Feminine in *α*; as:

		μακρός, long.		
		Dual.		
			Plur.	
Sing.				
N. μακρ-ός, ά, όν		N. A. V. μακρ-ώ, ά, ώ	N. μακρ-οί, αί, ά	
G. μακρ-οῦ, ᾱς, οῦ			G. μακρ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν	
D. μακρ-ῷ, ᾱ, ῷ			D. μακρ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς	
A. μακρ-όν, άν, όν		G. D. μακρ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν	A. μακρ-ούς, άς, ά	
V. μακρ-έ, ά, όν			V. μακρ-οί, αί, ά	
S. ὁ (worthy)	ἡ (worthy)	τὸ (worthy)		
N. ἄξιος	ἄξια	ἄξιον		
G. ἄξιου	ἄξιας	ἄξιου		
D. ἄξίῳ	ἄξίῃ	ἄξίῳ		
A. ἄξιον	ἄξιαν	ἄξιον		
V. ἄξιε	ἄξια	ἄξιον		
D.				
N. A. V. ἄξιῳ	ἄξια	ἄξιῳ		
G. D. ἄξιον	ἄξιαν	ἄξιον		

P.	ὁ ( <i>worthy</i> )	ἡ ( <i>worthy</i> )	τὸ ( <i>worthy</i> )
N.	ἀξιοί	ἀξίαι	ἀξια
G.	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D.	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
A.	ἀξίους	ἀξίας	ἀξία
V.	ἀξιοί	ἀξίαι	ἀξια

28. Compound and Derivative Adjectives of more than two syllables have usually but two terminations: one for the Masculine and Feminine, and one for the Neuter; as :

S.	ὁ, ἡ ( <i>quiet</i> )	τὸ ( <i>quiet</i> )
N.	ἡσυχός	ἡσυχόν
G.	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡρύχῳ
A.	ἡσυχόν	ἡσυχόν
V.	ἡσυχέ	ἡσυχόν
D.		
N. A. V.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
G. D.	ἡσύχουιν	ἡσύχουιν
P.		
N.	ἡσυχοί	ἡσυχᾱ
G.	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	ἡσύχους	ἡσυχᾱ
V.	ἡσυχοί	ἡσυχᾱ

Adjectives in *ως* are declined thus :

S.	ὁ, ἡ ( <i>fertile</i> )	τὸ ( <i>fertile</i> )
N.	εὐγεώς	εὐγεων
G.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω
D.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεῳ
A.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων
V.	εὐγεώς	εὐγεων
D.		
N. A. V.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω
G. D.	εὐγεῳν	εὐγεῳν
P.		
N.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω
G.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων
D.	εὐγεῳς	εὐγεῳς
A.	εὐγεώς	εὐγεω
V.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω

29. Adjectives of the Third Declension have the Masculine and Neuter of the Third Declension, and the Feminine of the First. They are declined as follows :

S.	ὁ ( <i>sweet</i> )	ἡ ( <i>sweet</i> )	τὸ ( <i>sweet</i> )
N.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
G.	γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος
D.	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ
V.	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ

D.

N. A. V.	γλυκίε	γλυκεῖα	γλυκίε
G. D.	γλυκίοιν	γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκίοιν

P.

N.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A.	γλυκέας γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

S.	ὁ ( <i>all</i> )	ἡ ( <i>all</i> )	τὸ ( <i>all</i> )
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N.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν

D.

N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. D.	πάντοιιν	πάσαιιν	πάντοιιν

P.

N.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
A.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

Participles ending in ας are declined like πᾶς.

S.	ὁ ( <i>giving</i> )	ἡ ( <i>giving</i> )	τὸ ( <i>giving</i> )
N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
A.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν
V.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν

<i>D.</i>	ὁ ( <i>giving</i> )	ῆ ( <i>giving</i> )	τὸ ( <i>giving</i> )
<i>N. A. V.</i>	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε
<i>G. D.</i>	διδόντων	διδούσαιν	διδόντων
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
<i>G.</i>	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
<i>D.</i>	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδούσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
<i>V.</i>	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
<i>S.</i>	ὁ, ῆ ( <i>ripe</i> )		τὸ ( <i>ripe</i> )
<i>N.</i>	πέπων		πέπον
<i>G.</i>	πέπονός		πέπονός
<i>D.</i>	πέπονι		πέπονι
<i>A.</i>	πέπονά		πέπον
<i>V.</i>	πέπον		πέπον
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	πέπονε		πέπονε
<i>G. D.</i>	πεπόνουν		πεπόνουν
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	πέπονες		πέπονα
<i>G.</i>	πεπόνων		πεπόνων
<i>D.</i>	πέποσι(ν)		πέποσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	πέπονας		πέπονα
<i>V.</i>	πέπονες		πέπονα
<i>S.</i>	ὁ	ῆ	τὸ
<i>N.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφυῖα	τετυφός
<i>G.</i>	τετυφότης	τετυφύας	τετυφότης
<i>D.</i>	τετυφότη	τετυφυῖα	τετυφότη
<i>A.</i>	τετυφότηα	τετυφυῖαν	τετυφός
<i>V.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφυῖα	τετυφός
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	τετυφότε	τετυφυῖα	τετυφότε
<i>G. D.</i>	τετυφότων	τετυφυῖαιν	τετυφότων
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότα
<i>G.</i>	τετυφότων	τετυφυῖων	τετυφότων
<i>D.</i>	τετυφόσι(ν)	τετυφυῖαις	τετυφόσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	τετυφότας	τετυφυῖας	τετυφότα
<i>V.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότα

Participles ending in *ως* are declined like *τετυφώς*.

S.	ὁ, ἡ (true)		τὸ (true)
N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές
G.	ἀληθείος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθείος
D.	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές

D.

N. A. V.	ἀληθείε	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθείε	ἀληθῆ
G. D.	ἀληθείοιν	ἀληθεῖν	ἀληθείοιν	ἀληθεῖν

P.

N.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθείσι(ν)		ἀληθείσι(ν)	
A.	ἀληθέας	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ
V.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ

S.	ὁ (placing)	ἡ (placing)	τὸ (placing)
N.	τιθεῖς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
G.	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν
V.	τιθεῖς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν

D.

N. A. V.	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	τιθέντοιν	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντοιν

P.

N.	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα
G.	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	τιθεῖσι(ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι(ν)
A.	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα

Participles ending in εῖς are declined like τιθεῖς.

S.	ὁ (showing)	ἡ (showing)	τὸ (showing)
N.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
G.	δεικνύτος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν

D.

N. A. V.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν

P.	ὁ ( <i>showing</i> )	ἡ ( <i>showing</i> )	τὸ ( <i>showing</i> )
N.	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	δεικνῦσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι(ν)
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα

Adjectives in *ων*, genitive *οντος*, have three endings: *ων*, *ουσα*, *ον*. E. g., ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν.

S.	ὁ ( <i>willing</i> )	ἡ ( <i>willing</i> )	τὸ ( <i>willing</i> )
N.	ἐκόν	ἐκοῦσα	ἐκόν
G.	ἐκόντος	ἐκούσης	ἐκόντος
D.	ἐκόντι	ἐκούσῃ	ἐκόντι
A.	ἐκόντα	ἐκοῦσαν	ἐκόν
V.	ἐκόν	ἐκοῦσα	ἐκόν
D.	ἐκόντε		
N. A. V.	ἐκόντε	ἐκούσα	ἐκόντε
G. D.	ἐκόντοιιν	ἐκούσαιν	ἐκόντοιιν
P.			
N.	ἐκόντες	ἐκοῦσαι	ἐκόντα
G.	ἐκόντων	ἐκουσῶν	ἐκόντων
D.	ἐκοῦσι(ν)	ἐκούσαις	ἐκοῦσι(ν)
A.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα
V.	ἐκόντες	ἐκοῦσαι	ἐκόντα

Participles ending in *ων* are declined like ἐκόν.

S.	ὁ ( <i>much</i> )	ἡ ( <i>much</i> )	τὸ ( <i>much</i> )
N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P.	( <i>many</i> )	( <i>many</i> )	( <i>many</i> )
N.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	πολλοῦς	πολλάς	πολλά
S.	ὁ ( <i>great</i> )	ἡ ( <i>great</i> )	τὸ ( <i>great</i> )
N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
V.	μέγα	μεγάλῃ	μέγα

<i>D.</i>	ὁ ( <i>great</i> )	ἡ ( <i>great</i> )	τὸ ( <i>great</i> )
<i>N. A. V.</i>	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
<i>G. D.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλοι
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
<i>G.</i>	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
<i>D.</i>	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
<i>A.</i>	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
<i>V.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα

<i>S. ὁ, ἡ</i> ( <i>pleasanter</i> )	<i>τὸ</i> ( <i>pleasanter</i> )
<i>N.</i> ἡδίων	ἡδιον
<i>G.</i> ἡδίωνος	ἡδίωνος
<i>D.</i> ἡδίωνι	ἡδίωνι
<i>A.</i> ἡδיוνα ἡδίω	ἡδιον
<i>D.</i>	
<i>N. A.</i> ἡδיוνε	ἡδιονε
<i>G. D.</i> ἡδιονοιν	ἡδιονοιν
<i>P.</i>	
<i>N.</i> ἡδιονες ἡδious	ἡδיוνα ἡδίω
<i>G.</i> ἡδιόνων	ἡδιόνων
<i>D.</i> ἡδiousι(ν)	ἡδiousι(ν)
<i>A.</i> ἡδιονας ἡδious	ἡδיוνα ἡδίω

*τῆρην, tender.*

*τιμῆς, honored.*

Sing.				Sing.			
<i>N.</i>	τέρ-ην,	εἰνα,	εν	<i>N.</i>	τιμ-ῆς,	ῆσσα,	ῆν
<i>G.</i>	τέρ-ενος,	εἰνης,	ενος	<i>G.</i>	τιμ-ῆντος,	ῆσσης,	ῆντος
<i>D.</i>	τέρ-ενι,	εἰνῃ,	ενι	<i>D.</i>	τιμ-ῆντι,	ῆσση,	ῆντι
<i>A.</i>	τέρ-ενα,	εἰναν,	εν	<i>A.</i>	τιμ-ῆντα,	ῆσσαν,	ῆν
<i>V.</i>	τέρ-εν,	εἰνα,	εν	<i>V.</i>	τιμ-ῆν,	ῆσσα,	ῆν
Dual.				Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	τέρ-ενε,	εἰνα,	ενε	<i>N. A. V.</i>	τιμ-ῆντε,	ῆσσα,	ῆντε
<i>G. D.</i>	τέρ-ένοιν,	εἰναιν,	ένοιν	<i>G. D.</i>	τιμ-ῆντοιν,	ῆσσαι,	ῆντοιν
Plur.				Plur.			
<i>N.</i>	τέρ-ενες,	εἰναι,	ενα	<i>N.</i>	τιμ-ῆντες,	ῆσαι,	ῆντα
<i>G.</i>	τέρ-ένων,	εἰνῶν,	ένων	<i>G.</i>	τιμ-ῆντων,	ῆσῶν,	ῆντων
<i>D.</i>	τέρ-εσι,	εἰναις,	εσι	<i>D.</i>	τιμ-ῆσι,	ῆσαις,	ῆσι
<i>A.</i>	τέρ-ενας,	εἰνας,	ενα	<i>A.</i>	τιμ-ῆντας,	ῆσας,	ῆντα
<i>V.</i>	τέρ-ενες,	εἰναι,	ενα	<i>V.</i>	τιμ-ῆντες,	ῆσαι,	ῆντα

The syncopated Perf. Part. of *ιστημι, to stand*, is declined as follows, viz. :



<i>ἰστημι, to stand.</i>			<i>μέλας, black.</i>		
Sing.			Sing.		
N.	ἑστ-ώς, ὦσα, ὤς		N.	μέλ-ας, αἶνα, αν	
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος, ὠσης, ὠτος		G.	μέλ-ανος, αἰνης, ανος	
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι, ὠσῃ, ὠτι		D.	μέλ-ανι, αἶνῃ, ανι	
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα, ὠσαν, ὤς		A.	μέλ-ανα, αἶναν, αν	
V.	ἑστ-ώς, ὦσα, ὤς		V.	μέλ-αν, αἶνα, αν	
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἑστ-ῶτε, ὠσα, ὠτε		N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε, αἶνα, ανε	
G. D.	ἑστ-ῶτοι, ὠσαιν, ὠτοι		G. D.	μέλ-άνοι, αἶναι, άνοι	
Plur.			Plur.		
N.	ἑστ-ῶτες, ὠσαι, ὠτα		N.	μέλ-ανες, αἶναι, ανα	
G.	ἑστ-ῶτων, ὠσῶν, ὠτων		G.	μέλ-άνων, αἰνῶν, άνων	
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι, ὠσαις, ὠσι		D.	μέλ-ασι, αἶναις, ασι	
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας, ὠσας, ὠτα		A.	μέλ-ανας, αἶνας, ανα	
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες, ὠσαι, ὠτα		V.	μέλ-ανες, αἶναι, ανα	

## NUMERALS.

30. The Cardinal Numbers *εἰς*, *δύο*, *τρῆς*, and *τέσσαρες*, are declined below. The remainder, as far as a hundred, are indeclinable. The numbers above one hundred are again declinable like the plural of Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions; as, *διακρόσιοι*—*αἱ*—*α*, *Two Hundred*.

<i>εἰς, one, sing.</i>	<i>δύο, two, dual.</i>	<i>δύο, two, plur.</i>
N. <i>εἰς, μία, ἓν</i>		
G. <i>ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός</i>	N. A. <i>δύο</i> or <i>δύω</i>	G. <i>δυῶν</i>
D. <i>ἐνί, μιᾷ, ἐνί</i>		D. <i>δυσί</i>
A. <i>ἕνα, μίαν, ἓν</i>	G. D. <i>δυοῖν</i> or <i>δυεῖν</i>	
<i>τρῆς, three, plur.</i>	<i>τέσσαρες, four, plur.</i>	
N. <i>τρῆς, τρία</i>	N. <i>τέσσαρες, α</i>	
G. <i>τριῶν</i>	G. <i>τεσσαρ-ων</i>	
D. <i>τρισι</i>	D. <i>τεσσαρ-σι</i>	
A. <i>τρεῖς, τρία</i>	A. <i>τέσσαρ-ας, α</i>	

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

31. The degrees of Comparison are regularly formed by adding *τερος* for the Comparative and *τατος* for the Superlative to the Positive; as:

*απλους*—*απλουστερος*—*απλουστατος*;  
*μακαρ*—*μακαρτερος*—*μακαρτατος*.

Adjectives in *ος* drop *ς*, and, if the penult is short, lengthen it; as:

δίκαιος—δικαιότερος—δικαιότατος;  
σοφός—σοφώτερος—σοφώτατος.

Adjectives in *ας*, *ης*, and *υς* annex *τερος* and *τατος* to the Neuter; as:

μέλας (Neuter μέλαν)—μελάντερος—μελάντατος;  
ασθένης (Neuter ασθένες)—ασθενέστερος—ασθενέστατος.

Adjectives in *ων* and *ην* annex *τερος* and *τατος* to the Nominative Plural; as:

σώφρων (Plural σώφρονες)—σωφρονέστερος—σωφρονέστατος;  
τέρην (τέρενης)—τερενέστερος—τερενέστατος.

Adjectives in *εις* drop the *ι*, and those in *ξ* change *ες* of the Nominative Plural into *ιστερος*—*ιστατος*; as:

χαρίεις—χαριέστερος—χαριέστατος;  
βλάξ (Plural βλάκες)—βλακίστερος—βλακίστατος.

Some Adjectives, ending in *υς* and *ρος*, change the terminations into *ων* for the Comparative, and into *ιστος* for the Superlative; as:

ἡδύς—ἡδίων—ἡδίστος;  
ἐχθρος—ἐχθίων—ἐχθιστος.

The following Adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.:

ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	{ ἀμείνων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
	{ βέλτερος,	βέλτατος.
	{ βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.
	{ κρείσσων,	κράτιστος.
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	{ κρείττων,	
	{ κάρρων,	
	{ κακώτερος,	κάκιστος.
	{ κακίων,	
	{ χείρων,	χείριστος.
	{ χερίων,	
ἥκα, <i>not much</i> ,	{ ἥσσω,	ἥκιστος.
	{ ἥττων,	

καλὸς, <i>fair</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος,	μακρότατος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μάσσων,	μήκιστος.
μικρὸς, <i>small</i> ,	{ μείζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ μικρότερος,	μείστος.
πολὸς, <i>many</i> ,	{ μείων,	ὀλίγιστος.
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	{ ὀλίγων,	πλείων,
τερπνὸς, <i>agreeable</i> ,	{ πλείων,	πλείστος.
φίλος, <i>friendly</i> ,	{ ῥάων,	ῥᾶστος.
	{ τερπνότερος,	τερπνότατος.
	{ τερπνίων,	τερπνίστος.
	{ φίλτερος,	φίλτατος.
	{ φιλίων,	φίλιστος.

## ARTICLE.

32. The Article ὁ, *the*, is declined as follows:

S. M. F. N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F. N.
N. ὁ ἡ τό	N. τὼ τὰ τῷ	N. οἱ αἱ τὰ
G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	G. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν	G. τῶν τῶν τῶν
D. τῷ τῇ τῷ	D. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν	D. τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς
A. τόν τήν τό	A. τῷ τὰ τῷ	A. τοὺς τὰς τὰ

## PRONOUNS.

## PERSONAL PRONOUN.

33. The Personal Pronouns are ἐγώ, σύ, ἰ. The Nominative ἰ is obsolete.

S. (I)	S. (thou)	S. (he, she, it)
N. ἐγώ	N. σύ	N. ἰ
G. ἐμοῦ, μου	G. σοῦ	G. οὗ
D. ἐμοί, μοί	D. σοί	D. οἱ
A. ἐμέ, μέ	A. σέ	A. ἑ
D. (we two)	D. (you two)	D. (they two)
N.A. ὧϊ, νψ	N.A. σφῶϊ, σφψ	N.A. σφωῖ
G.D. νῶϊν, νψν	G.D. σφῶϊν, σφψν	G.D. σφωῖν
P. (we)	P. (ye, you)	P. (they)
N. ἡμεῖς	N. ὑμεῖς	N. σφεῖς n. σφέα
G. ἡμῶν	G. ὑμῶν	G. σφῶν
D. ἡμῖν	D. ὑμῖν	D. σφίσι(ν)
A. ἡμᾶς	A. ὑμᾶς	A. σφᾶς n. σφέα

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

The Possessive Pronouns signify possession. They are formed from the Personal Pronouns. They are ἐμός, σός, ὅς, etc., and are declined like σοφός.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

These are ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ. They have no Nominative. They are declined as in the oblique cases of αὐτός.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

The Interrogative Pronoun τίς, *who? which? what?* is declined in the following manner:

S. M. F.	N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
N. τίς	τί	N. τίνε	N. τίνες	τίνα
G. τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	G. τίνων	G. τίνων	τίνων
D. τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	D. τίνουιν	D. τίσιν(ν)	τίσιν(ν)
A. τίνα	τί	A. τίνε	A. τίνας	τίνα

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

The Indefinite Pronoun τις (grave accent), *any, certain, some*, is declined as follows:

S. M. F.	N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
N. τις	τι	N. τινέ	N. τινές	τινά
G. τινός, τοῦ	τινός, τοῦ	G. τινούιν	G. τινῶν	τινῶν
D. τινί, τῷ	τινί, τῷ	D. τινούιν	D. τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
A. τινά	τι	A. τινέ	A. τινάς	τινά, ἄσσα

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are ὅδε, οὗτος, and ἐκεῖνος.

Ὅδε is simply the Article with the inseparable particle δέ. Thus, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, Γ. τοῦδε, τῆσδε.

Οὗτος is declined as follows:

S. M.	(this)	F. (this)	N. (this)
N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο

<i>D.</i>	<i>(these two)</i>	<i>(these two)</i>	<i>(these two)</i>
<i>N. A.</i>	τούτω	ταῦτα	τούτω
<i>G. D.</i>	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
<i>P.</i>	<i>(these)</i>	<i>(these)</i>	<i>(these)</i>
<i>N.</i>	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
<i>G.</i>	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
<i>D.</i>	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
<i>A.</i>	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

<i>M. (this)</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. (this)</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		
<i>N.</i>	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	<i>N.</i>	οἶδε	αἶδε	τάδε
<i>G.</i>	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	<i>G.</i>	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τωνδε
<i>D.</i>	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	<i>D.</i>	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοισδε
<i>A.</i>	τόνδε	τήνδε	τοδε	<i>A.</i>	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

<i>N. A.</i>	τῷδε	τάδε	τῷδε
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε	τοινδε

## RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. The Relative Pronoun *ὅς, who, which, that*, is declined as follows :

S.	M.	F.	N.	D.	M.	F.	N.	P.	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	N.	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	N.	οἷ	αἷ	ἡ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	G.	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	G.	ὧν	ᾧν	ὧν
D.	ὧ	ῇ	ὧ	D.	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	D.	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A.	ὧν	ἧν	ὅ	A.	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	A.	οὓς	ᾗς	ἡ

2. The Relative *ὅστις, whoever, who*, is compounded of *ὅς* and the Indefinite Pronoun *τις*, which are separately declined. Thus :

S.	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
G.	οὗτινος, οὗτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, οὗτου
D.	ὧτινι, ὧτω	ῇτινι	ὧτινι, ὧτω
A.	ὧντινα	ἧντινα	ὅ τι

P.			
N.	οἷτινες	αἷτινες	ᾗτινα, ᾗττα
G.	ὧντινων, ὧτων	ᾧντινων	ὧντινων, ὧτων
D.	οἷσσι(ν), ὧτοισι(ν)	αἷσσι(ν)	οἷσσι(ν), ὧτοισι(ν)
A.	οὓστινας	ᾗστινας	ᾗτινα, ᾗττα

## INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

The Intensive Pronoun *αὐτός* has three different meanings, viz. :

1. In the Nominative Case always, and in the Oblique Cases when it stands first in the sentence, *αὐτός* has the force of the English *self*; as, *Ἐγὼ αὐτός, I myself*.

2. In the Oblique Cases, when *not* the first word in the clause, it means *him, her, it*, etc.

3. With the Article *before* it, it always means *the same*; as, *ὁ αὐτὸς δούλος, the same slave*. It is declined as follows:

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>αὐτ-ός -ή -ό</i>	N. A. <i>αὐτ-ώ -ά -ώ</i>	N. <i>αὐτ-οί -αί -ά</i>
G. <i>αὐτ-οῦ -ῆς -οῦ</i>	G. D. <i>αὐτ-οῖν -αῖν -οῖν</i>	G. <i>αὐτ-ῶν -ῶν -ῶν</i>
D. <i>αὐτ-ῷ -ῇ -ῷ</i>		D. <i>αὐτ-οῖς -αῖς -οῖς</i>
A. <i>αὐτ-όν -ήν -ό</i>		A. <i>αὐτ-ούς -άς -ά</i>

In the same manner are declined:

<i>ἄλλος</i>	<i>ἄλλη</i>	<i>ἄλλο</i>	<i>another</i>
<i>ὅς</i>	<i>ἥ</i>	<i>ὅ</i>	<i>who, which</i>
<i>ἐκεῖνος</i>	<i>ἐκείνη</i>	<i>ἐκεῖνο</i>	<i>that</i>

#### RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

The Reciprocal Pronoun *ἀλλήλων*, *of one another*, is thus declined:

D.	M.	F.	N.
G. <i>ἀλλήλοιιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαιιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοιιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοιιν</i>
D. <i>ἀλλήλοιιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαιιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοιιν</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοιιν</i>
A. <i>ἀλλήλω</i>	<i>ἀλλήλα</i>	<i>ἀλλήλω</i>	<i>ἀλλήλω</i>
P.			
G. <i>ἀλλήλων</i>	<i>ἀλλήλων</i>	<i>ἀλλήλων</i>	<i>ἀλλήλων</i>
D. <i>ἀλλήλοις</i>	<i>ἀλλήλαις</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοις</i>	<i>ἀλλήλοις</i>
A. <i>ἀλλήλους</i>	<i>ἀλλήλας</i>	<i>ἀλλήλους</i>	<i>ἀλλήλας</i>

#### THE VERB.

34. Greek Verbs are either Transitive or Intransitive. A Transitive Verb denotes something done by an agent upon an object; as, *ἔγραψα ἐπιστολήν, I wrote a letter*. An Intransitive Verb denotes an action or state not necessarily requiring an object; as, *φεύγω, I flee*.

## VOICES.

## I.

There are three Voices: the Active, the Passive, and the Middle.

The Active Voice represents the agent as acting upon an object; as, *τύπτω σε, I strike you.*

The Passive Voice represents the agent as being acted upon by some person or thing; as, *τύπτομαι, I am struck.*

The Middle Voice represents the agent (1) as acting upon itself; as, Active, *λούω, I wash*; Middle, *λούομαι, I wash myself*, i. e., *I bathe*—(2) as acting for its own advantage; as, Active, *παρασκευάζω, I provide*; Middle, *παρασκευάζομαι, I provide for my own use*—(3) as causing something to be done for its own advantage; as, Active, *παρατίθημι την τράπεζαν, I set forth the table*; Middle, *παρατίθεμαι την τράπεζαν, I cause the table to be set forth before me.*

## MOODS.

## II.

There are five Moods: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Optative, the Imperative, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative represents that which actually is or occurs; as, *τύπτει, he strikes.*

The Subjunctive represents a possibility or conception of the mind; as, *βουλεύη, he may advise.*

The Optative represents a wish, and is also used as the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses; as, *τύπτοι, let him strike, or, he might strike.*

The Imperative represents a command, exhortation, or entreaty; as, *τύπτε, strike thou.*

The Infinitive represents simply the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *τύπτειν, to strike.*

TENSES.

III.

There are six Tenses: the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, the Future, and the Aorist

The Present, Perfect, and Future are called Primary Tenses. The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist are called Historical Tenses.

The Present Tense represents an action as *now* taking place; as, *τύπτω, I strike.*

The Future Tense represents an action which *will* take place; as, *τύψει, he will strike.* In the Passive Voice two forms occur: the First Future and the Second Future.

The Imperfect Tense represents an action which was taking place and was not completed in some *past time*; as, *ἔτυπτον, I was striking.*

The Aorist Tense (*ἀόριστος, indefinite*) represents a past action as simply *done*, without reference to the time of its completion; as, *ἔτυπα, I struck.* This tense has two forms, known as the First and Second Aorist, which do not differ in meaning, and are not both found in the same Verb.

The Perfect Tense represents an action as *complete* at the *present* time; as, *τετυπα, I have struck.* Of this tense also, as well as of the Pluperfect, two forms, the First and the Second, exist.

The Pluperfect Tense represents an action as complete at some past time; as, *ἔτετύπειν, I had struck.*

PERSONS.

IV.

There are three Persons, First, Second, and Third. There is no separate form for the First Person Dual in the Active Voice. It is expressed by the form of the First Person Plural.



## SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE VERB τύπτω, I strike.

ACTIVE VOICE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.
Present	τύπτω	τύπτω	τύπτομι	τύπτε	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperfect	ἔτυπτον					
Perfect 1	τύπφα	τεύφω	τεύφοιμι	τεύφε	τεύφεναι	τεύφως
Perfect 2	τέτυπα	τετύπω	τετύπομι	τέτυπε	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Pluperfect 1	ἔετύφην					
Pluperfect 2	ἔετύπην					
Future 1	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
Future 2	τυπέω		τυπέοιμι		τυπέειν	τυπέων
Aorist 1	ἐτύφα	τύψω	τύψαιμι	τύψον	τύψαι	τύψας
Aorist 2	ἔτυπον	τύπῳ	τύποιμι	τύπε	τυπεῖν	τυπών
PASSIVE VOICE.						
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἔτυπτομαι					
Perfect	τέτυμμαι	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἶην	τέτυπο	τετύθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	ἔετύμην					
Future 1	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθήσοίμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθήσόμενος
Future 2	τυπήσομαι		τυπήσοίμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπήσόμενος
Future 3	τετύφομαι		τετυφοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
Aorist 1	ἐτύφην	τυφῶ	τυφείην	τύφθητι	τυφθῆναι	τυφθεὶς
Aorist 2	ἐτύπην	τυπῶ	τυπείην	τύπηθι	τυπήναι	τυπηθεὶς
MIDDLE VOICE.						
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἔτυπτομαι					
Perfect	τέτυμμαι	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἶην	τέτυπο	τετύθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	ἔετύμην					
Future 1	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Future 2	τυπέομαι		τυπεοίμην		τυπέεσθαι	τυπόμενος
Aorist 1	ἐτύφαμαι	τύψωμαι	τυψάιμην	τύψαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Aorist 2	ἐτυπόμην	τύπωμαι	τυποίμην	τυποῦ	τυπίσθαι	τυπούμενος

36.

TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω, <i>I strike.</i>	τύπτεις, <i>thou strikest.</i>	τύπτει, <i>he strikes.</i>
D.		τύπτετον, <i>you two strike.</i>	τύπτετον, <i>they two strike.</i>
P.	τύπτομεν, <i>we strike.</i>	τύπτετε, <i>you strike.</i>	τύπτουσι, <i>they strike.</i>

Imperfect. *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον	ἔτυπτες	ἔτυπε
D.		ἐτύπτετον	ἐτυπτέτην
P.	ἐτύπτομεν	ἐτύπτετε	ἔτυπτον

Perfect 1. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
D.		τετύφατον	τετύφατον
P.	τετύφᾱμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφᾱσι

Perfect 2. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε
D.		τέτυπάτον	τετύπατον
P.	τετύπᾱμεν	τετύπατε	τετύπᾱσι

Pluperfect 1. *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύφειν	ἔτετύφεις	ἔτετύφει
D.		ἔτετύφειτον	ἔτετυφέιτην
P.	ἔτετύφειμεν	ἔτετύφειτε	ἔτετύφεισαν

Pluperfect 2. *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύπειν	ἔτετύπεις	ἔτετύπει
D.		ἔτετύπειτον	ἔτετυπέιτην
P.	ἔτετύπειμεν	ἔτετύπειτε	ἔτετύπεισαν

Future 1. *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
D.		τύψετον	τύψετον
P.	τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι

Future 2. *I shall strike.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπέις	τυπεῖ
D.		τυπέιτον	τυπέιτον
P.	τυπούμεν	τυπέιτε	τυπούσι

Aorist 1. *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
D.		ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
P.	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύπατε	ἔτυσαν

Aorist 2. *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε
D.		ἐτύπετον	ἐτυπίτην
P.	ἐτύπομεν	ἐτύπετε	ἔτυκον

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
D.		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
P.	τύπτωμεν	τύπτητε	τύπτωσι

Perfect 1. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
D.		τετύφητον	τετύφητον
P.	τετύφωμεν	τετύφητε	τετύφωσι

Perfect 2. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύπω	τετύπῃς	τετυπῇ
D.		τετύπητον	τετύπητον
P.	τετύπωμεν	τετύπητε	τετύπωσι

Aorist 1. *I may strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
D.		τύψητον	τύψητον
P.	τύψωμεν	τύψητε	τύψωσι

Aorist 2. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
D.		τύπητον	τύπητον
P.	τύπωμεν	τύπητε	τύπωσι

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοις	τύπτοι
D.		τύπτοιτον	τυπτοίτην
P.	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν

Perfect 1. *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι	τετύφοις	τετύφοι
D.		τετύφοιτον	τετυφοίτην
P.	τετύφοιμεν	τετύφοιτε	τετύφοιεν

Perfect 2. *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
D.		τετύποιτον	τετυπόιτην
P.	τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

Future 1. *I should or would strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι
D.		τύψοιτον	τυψοίτην
P.	τύψοιμεν	τύψοιτε	τύψοιεν

Future 2. *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τυποῖμι	τυποῖς	τυποῖ
D.		τυποῖτον	τυποίτην
P.	τυποῖμεν	τυποῖτε	τυποῖεν

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι	τύψαις	τύψαι
D.		τύψαιτον	τυψαίτην
P.	τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν

Aorist 2. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
D.		τύποιτον	τυποίτην
P.	τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike.*

S.	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
D.	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
P.	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν

Perfect 1. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
D.	τετύφετον	τετυφέτων
P.	τετύφετε	τετυφέτωσαν

Perfect 2. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτυπε	τετυπέτω
D.	τετύπετον	τετυπέτων
P.	τετύπετε	τετυπέτωσαν

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψον	τυψάτω
D.	τύψατον	τυψάτων
P.	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τύπε	τυπέτω
D.	τύπετον	τυπέτων
P.	τύπετε	τυπέτωσαν

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτειν, to strike, to be striking.*Perfect 1. *τετυφέναι, to have struck.*Perfect 2. *τετυπέναι, to have struck.*Future 1. *τύψειν, to be about to strike.*Future 2. *τυπῆν, to be about to strike.*Aorist 1. *τύψαι, to strike.*Aorist 2. *τυπῆν, to strike.*

## PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Striking.*

N.	τύπτων	τύπτουσα	τύπτον
G.	τύπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τύπτοντος, etc.

Perfect 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τετυφώς	τετυφύια	τετυφός
G.	τετυφότης	τετυφύιας	τετυφότης

Perfect 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τετυπώς	τετυπύια	τετυπός
G.	τετυπότης	τετυπύιας	τετυπότης

Future 1. *Going to strike.*

N.	τύψων	τύψουσα	τύψον
G.	τύψοντος	τυψούσης	τύψοντος

Future 2. *Going to strike.*

N.	τυπῶν	τυπῶσα	τυπῶν
G.	τυπῶντος	τυπῶσης	τυπῶντος

Aorist 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τύψας	τύψασα	τύψαν
G.	τύψαντος	τυψάσης	τύψαντος

Aorist 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τυπῶν	τυπῶσα	τυπῶν
G.	τυπῶντος	τυπῶσης	τυπῶντος

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck.*

S.	τύπτομαι	τύπτω or -πτε	τύπεται
D.	τυπτόμεδον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
P.	τυπτόμεδα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

Imperfect. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
D.	ἐτυπτόμεδον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτίεσθην
P.	ἐτυπτόμεδα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

Perfect. *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
D.	τετύμμεδον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
P.	τετύμμεδα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ

Pluperfect. *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτετύμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
D.	ἐτετύμμεδον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
P.	ἐτετύμμεδα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

Future 1. *I shall or will be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ or -σει	τυφθήσεται
D.	τυφθησόμεδον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
P.	τυφθησόμεδα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται

Future 2. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ	τυπήσεται
D.	τυπησόμεδον	τυπήσεσθον	τυπήσεσθον
P.	τυπησόμεδα	τυπήσεσθε	τυπήσονται

Future 3. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύψομαι	τετύψῃ	τετύψεται
D.	τετυψόμεδον	τετύψεσθον	τετύψεσθον
P.	τετυψόμεδα	τετύψεσθε	τετύψονται

Aorist 1. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτύφθη
D.	—	ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
P.	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν

Aorist 2. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
D.	—	ἐτύπητον	ἐτυπήτην
P.	ἐτύπημεν	ἐτύπητε	ἐτύπησαν

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I have been struck, I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος (η, ον), ὦ, ᾗς, ᾗ.
D.	τετυμμένω (α, ω), ὦμεν, ἦτον, ἦτον.
P.	τετυμμένοι (αι, α), ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι(ν).

Aorist 1. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ	τυφθῇς	τυφθῇ
D.	———	τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
P.	τυφθώμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι(ν)

Aorist 2. *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπῇς	τυπῇ
D.	———	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P.	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιοτο
D.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο

Perfect. *I might, etc., have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος (η, ον), εἶην, εἶης, εἶη.
D.	τετυμμένω (α, ω), εἶμεν, εἶτον, εἶτην.
P.	τετυμμένοι (αι, α), εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.

Future 1. *I should or would be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιοτο
D.	τυφθήσοίμεθον	τυφθήσοισθον	τυφθήσοίσθην
P.	τυφθήσοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσوينτο

Future 2. *I might, etc., hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπήσοιοτο
D.	τυπησοίμεθον	τυπήσοισθον	τυπησοίσθην
P.	τυπησοίμεθα	τυπήσοισθε	τυπήσوينτο

Future 3. *I should or would remain struck.*

S.	τετυψοίμην	τετύψοιο	τετύψοιτο
D.	τετυψοίμεθον	τετύψοισθον	τετυψοίσθην
P.	τετυψοίμεθα	τετύψοισθε	τετύψοιντο

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

S.	τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
D.	_____	τυφθείητον	τυφδείητην
P.	τυφδείημεν or -εἶμεν	τυφδείητε or -είτε	τυφδείησαν or -εῖεν

Aorist 2. *I might, etc., be struck.*

S.	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
D.	_____	τυπείητον	τυπείητην
P.	τυπείημεν	τυπείητε	τυπείησαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	_____	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	_____	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν or -σθων

Perfect. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
D.	_____	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
P.	_____	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν or -φθων

Aorist 1. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
D.	_____	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
P.	_____	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν or -φθέντων

Aorist 2. *Be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι	τυπήτω
D.	τύπητον	τυπήτων
P.	τύπητε	τυπήτωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτεσθαι, to be struck.*

Perfect. *τετύφθαι, to have been struck.*

Future 1. *τυφθήσεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

Future 2. *τυπήσεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

Future 3. *τετύψεσθαι, to remain struck.*

Aorist 1. *τυφθῆναι, to be struck.*

Aorist 2. *τυπήναι, to be struck.*



## PARTICIPLE.

- Present. *τυπτόμενος, η, ον, being struck.*  
 Perfect. *τετυμμένος, η, ον, struck, having been struck.*  
 Future 1. *τυφθσόμενος, η, ον, about to be struck.*  
 Future 2. *τυπησόμενος, η, ον, about to be struck.*  
 Future 3. *τετυψόμενος, about to remain struck.*  
 Aorist 1. *τυφθείς, είσα, έν, being struck.*  
 Aorist 2. *τυπείς, είσα, έν, being struck.*

## MIDDLE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike myself.*

S.	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτεται
D.	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
P.	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

Imperfect. *I was striking myself.*

S.	έτυπτόμην	έτύπτου	έτύπτετο
D.	έτυπτόμεθον	έτύπτεσθον	έτυπτέσθην
P.	έτυπτόμεθα	έτύπτεσθε	έτύπτοντο

Perfect. *I have struck myself.*

S.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
D.	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
P.	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι είσι

Pluperfect. *I had struck myself.*

S.	έτετύμμην	έτέτυψο	έτέτυπτο
D.	έτετύμμεθον	έτέτυφθον	έτετύφθην
P.	έτετύμμεθα	έτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ήσαν

Future 1. *I shall strike myself.*

S.	τύψομαι	τύψῃ	τύψεται
D.	τυψόμεθον	τύψεσθον	τύψεσθον
P.	τυψόμεθα	τύψεσθε	τύψονται

Future 2. *I shall strike myself.*

S.	τυπούμαι	τυπῇ	τυπείται
D.	τυπούμεθον	τυπεῖσθον	τυπεῖσθον
P.	τυπούμεθα	τυπεῖσθε	τυποῦνται

Aorist 1. *I struck myself.*

S.	έτυψαμην	έτύψω	έτύψατο
D.	έτυψάμεθον	έτύψασθον	έτυψάσθην
P.	έτυψάμεθα	έτύψασθε	έτύψαντο

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
D.	ἐτύπομεθον	ἐτύπυσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
P.	ἐτύπομεθα	ἐτύπισθε	ἐτύποντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike, I may or can strike, myself.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I may have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος ὦ,	ῥς, ῥ,
D.	τετυμμένω,	ῆτον, ῆτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι ὦμεν,	ῆτε, ὦσι.

Aorist 1. *I may strike myself.*

S.	τύψωμαι	τύψῃ	τύψηται
D.	τυψώμεθον	τύψησθον	τύψησθον
P.	τυψώμεθα	τύψησθε	τυψωνται

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	τύπωμαι	τύπῃ	τύπηται
D.	τύπωμεθον	τύπησθον	τύπησθον
P.	τύπωμεθα	τύπησθε	τύπωνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might strike myself.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιοτο
D.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοντο

Perfect. *I might have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος εἶην,	εἶης, εἶη,
D.	τετυμμένω,	εἶητον, εἶήτην,
P.	τετυμμένοι εἶημεν,	εἶητε, εἶησαν.

Future 1. *I should strike myself.*

S.	τύψοιμην	τύψοιο	τύψοιοτο
D.	τυψοίμεθον	τύψοισθον	τυψοίσθην
P.	τυψοίμεθα	τύψοισθε	τύψουντο

Future 2. *I should strike myself.*

S.	τυπόμην	τυπόιο	τυπόιτο
D.	τυπόμεθον	τύποισθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυπόμεθα	τυπόισθε	τυπύντο

Aorist 1. *I might, etc., strike myself.*

S.	τυψάμην	τύψαιο	τύψαιτο
D.	τυψάμεθον	τύψαισθον	τυψαίσθην
P.	τυψάμεθα	τύψαισθε	τύψαιντο

Aorist 2. *I might, etc., strike myself.*

S.	τυπόμην	τυπόιο	τυπόιτο
D.	τυπόμεθον	τυποίσθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυπόμεθα	τυπόισθε	τυπύντο

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike thyself.*

S.	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν

Perfect. *Have been struck.*

S.	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
D.	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
P.	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψαι	τυψάσθω
D.	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
P.	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τυπού	τυπέσθω
D.	τύπεσθον	τυπέσθων
P.	τύπεσθε	τυπέσθωσαν

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτεσθαι, to strike one's self.*Perfect. *τετύφθαι, to have struck one's self.*Future 1. *τύψεσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*Future 2. *τυπέσθαι, contracted τυπιῖσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*Aorist 1. *τύψασθαι, to strike one's self.*Aorist 2. *τυπέσθαι, to strike one's self.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *τυπτόμενος, η, ον, striking himself.*

Perfect. *τετυμμένος, η, ον, having struck himself.*

Future 1. *τυψόμενος, η, ον, about to strike himself.*

Future 2. *τυπέόμενος, contracted τυπούμενος, η, ον, about to strike one's self.*

Aorist 1. *τυψάμενος, η, ον, striking or having struck himself.*

Aorist 2. *τυπόμενος, η, ον, striking or having struck himself.*

37. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

I.

AUGMENT.

The Imperfect and Aorists of the Indicative Mood, and the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Third Future of all of the Moods, receive an increase at the beginning, which is called Augment.

Of this Augment there are two species, known as the Syllabic Augment and as the Temporal Augment. The Syllabic Augment consists of a syllable or syllables prefixed to the Verb. The Temporal Augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the Verb. In most Verbs which begin with a Consonant, the *Syllabic Augment* is used in the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses, and it is formed by prefixing *ε* to the Root; as, *τύπτω*—Imperfect, *ἔτυπτον*.

In Verbs which begin with a Vowel, the Temporal Augment is used in all of the Past Tenses, and it is formed by lengthening the initial Vowel if it be short, or by leaving it unchanged if it be long. The Temporal Augment lengthens *α* and *ε* into *η*, and *ο* into *ω*; as, *ᾄδω*—Imperfect, *ᾔδον*.

REDUPLICATION.

In the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Third Future, Verbs which begin with a Consonant repeat this Consonant before the Syllabic Augment, and such repetition is

called Reduplication. In the Pluperfect the Syllabic Augment is repeated before the Reduplication; as,

τύπτω—Perfect, τ-ε-τυφα—Pluperfect, ε-τ-ε-τυφειν.

## COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a Preposition take their Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; as,

προσγράφω—Imperfect, προσέγραφον.

## II.

### THE ROOT.

The Root of a Verb is composed of those letters which undergo no change in inflection throughout every part of the Verb.

The Characteristic of a Verb is the last letter of the Root.

In regular Verbs, the Characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes the termination of the Present Tense, Indicative Mood, Active Voice; as, γ in λέγω. In many instances, however, the Root is modified by the interposition of a letter or letters before the termination; as, τ in τύπτω, where the Root is τυπ.

Commonly the Root may be found by striking off from the Present Indicative Active the letters which follow the Characteristic. The remainder will be the Root, either unchanged or as modified by the rules of Euphony; as,

λέγω—Characteristic, γ—Root, λεγ.

τύπτω—Characteristic, π—Root, τυπ.

Verbs are Pure, Mute, or Liquid, according as the Characteristic is a Vowel, a Mute, or a Liquid; as,

τιω—Characteristic, ι—is a Pure Verb;

λείπω—Characteristic, π—is a Mute Verb;

σπείρω—Characteristic, ρ—is a Liquid Verb.

SECONDARY ROOT.

In the Perfect, Pluperfect, Aorist, and Future Tenses, the Root is found to be, in some Verbs, a shortened form. These Tenses, when formed from this shortened Root, are called the

Second Perfect,  
Second Pluperfect,  
Second Aorist,  
Second Future.

These are *not* distinct Tenses, but merely different forms of the same Tense. No Verb has both forms. The shortened Root *is found in the Lexicon*, and the Tenses are formed by adding their respective terminations to it, as exhibited in the *Second Aorist Active* and in the *Second Perfect Active*.

III.

SPECIAL RULES FOR FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

*Present.* Add  $-\omega$  to the strengthened Root if it be strengthened; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ .

*Imperfect.* Augment and add  $-\sigma\nu$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ ;  $\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\nu$ .

*1st Perfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, and add  $-\acute{\alpha}$  to the Root if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add  $-\kappa\alpha$  in all other cases; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\acute{\alpha}=\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\alpha$  (6, R. 16).

*2d Perfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, and add  $-\alpha$  to the modified Root, as found in the Lexicon; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\sigma\iota\pi$ ;  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\sigma\iota\pi-\alpha$ .

*1st Pluperfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and  $-\epsilon\iota\nu$  to the Root, if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add  $-\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$  in all other cases; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ ;  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$  (6, R. 16).

*2d Pluperfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add  $-\epsilon\iota\nu$  to the modified Root as found in the 2d Perfect; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

*1st Future.* Add  $-\sigma\omega$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\omega=\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$  (6, R. 5).

*2d Future.* Add  $-\epsilon\omega$ , contracted  $\tilde{\omega}$ , to the shortened Root as found in the Second Aorist; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\iota\pi$ ;  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\tilde{\omega}$ .

*1st Aorist.* Augment and add  $-\sigma\alpha$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\alpha=\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\alpha$  (6, R. 5).

*2d Aorist.* Augment and add  $-\omicron\nu$  to the shortened Root as found in the Lexicon; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\iota\pi$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$ .

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

*Present.* Add  $-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Imperfect.* Augment and add  $-\omicron\mu\eta\nu$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ .

*Perfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, and add  $-\mu\alpha\iota$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\mu\alpha\iota=\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\mu\alpha\iota$  (6, R. 2).

*Pluperfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add  $-\mu\eta\nu$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\mu\eta\nu=\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\eta\nu$  (6, R. 2).

*1st Future.* Add  $-\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota=\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$  (6, R. 1).

*2d Future.* Add  $-\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\iota\pi$ ;  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*3d Future.* Augment, Reduplicate, and add  $-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota=\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  (6, R. 5).

*1st Aorist.* Augment and add  $-\theta\eta\nu$  to the Root; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$  (6, R. 1).

*2d Aorist.* Augment and add  $-\eta\nu$  to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$ ;  $\lambda\iota\pi$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\nu$ .

MIDDLE VOICE.

*Present.* Add -ομαι to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as, λείπ-ω; λείπομαι.

*Imperfect.* Augment and add -ομην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειπόμην.

*Perfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, and add -μαι to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειμμαι (6, R. 2).

*Pluperfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add -μην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλελείμμην.

*1st Future.* Add -σομαι to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λείψομαι (6, R. 5).

*2d Future.* Add -εομαι, contracted -οῦμαι, to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; λιποῦμαι.

*1st Aorist.* Augment and add -σαμην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειψάμην (6, R. 5).

*2d Aorist.* Augment and add -ομην to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; ἐ-λιπ-όμην.

EXAMPLES.

38. Let the pupil form each Tense in the following Verbs, giving Rules for all of the Euphonic Changes as laid down in § 6.

1. Τίω, *I honor.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	τί-ω	τί-ομαι	τί-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἔ-τι-όμην	ἔ-τι-όμην
Future 1.	τί-σ-ω	τί-σ-ομαι	τι-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	τι-ῶ	τι-οῦ-μαι	τι-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-τι-σ-α	ἔ-τι-σ-άμην	ἔ-τί-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἔ-τι-όμην	ἔ-τί-ην
Perfect.	τέ-τι-κ-α	τέ-τι-μαι	τέ-τι-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-τε-τί-κ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τί-μην	ἔ-τε-τί-μην
Perfect 2.	τί-τι-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-τε-τί-ειν		
Future 3.			τε-τί-σ-ομαι



*πλέκω, I fold.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

	Parts divided.	Parts combined.
Present.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκω
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἔπλεκον
Future.	πλέκ-σ-ω	πλέξω
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλεκ-σ-α	ἔπλεξα
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλακ-ον	ἔπλακον
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-ι-α	πέπλεχα
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-ειν	ἔπεπλέχουν
Perfect 2.	πέ-πλοκ-α	πέπλοκα
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-πλόκ-ειν	ἔπεπλόκειν

## MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην	ἔπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πλέξομαι
Future 2.	πλακ-ῶ	πλακῶ
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλεκ-σ-άμην	ἔπλεξάμην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλακ-όμην	ἔπλακόμην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἔπεπλέγμην

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην	ἔπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλεκ-θήσ-ομαι	πλεχθήσομαι
Future 2.	πλακ-ήσ-ομαι	πλάκῃσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλέκ-θ-ην	ἔπλέχθην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλάκ-ην	ἔπλάκην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἔπεπλέγμην
Future 3.	πε-πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πεπλέξομαι

*πείθω, I persuade.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ομαι	πείθ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πειθ-ον	ἔ-πειθ-όμην	ἔ-πειθ-όμην
Future 1.	πεί-σ-ω	πεί-σ-ομαι	πεισ-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.			πιθ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πει-σ-α	ἔ-πει-σ-άμην	ἔ-πείσ-θ-ην

Aorist 2.	ἔ-πιθ-ον	ἔ-πιθ-όμην	ἔ-πίθ-ην
Perfect.	πέ-πει-κ-α	πέ-πεισ-μαι	πέ-πεισ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πεί-κ-ειν	ἔ-πε-πείσ-μην	ἔ-πε-πείσ-μην
Perfect 2.	πέ-ποιθ-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-ποιθ-ειν		
Future 3.			πε-πεί-σ-ομαι

## SPECIAL RULES FOR PURE VERBS.

### I.

39. Pure Verbs, whose characteristic is α or ε or ο, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

### II.

The Tenses are formed according to the Rules given above; but, (a) when a short vowel occurs before a consonant, it is changed into its own long; as, φιλεω; φιλε; φιλήσω; (b) when ε or α short doubtful vowel occurs before a Consonant in the Active and Middle Voice, the Verb inserts σ before a Consonant in the Passive Voice; as,

ἁλέω; ἁλέσω; ἡλέσθην.

## 40. EXAMPLES OF PURE CONTRACT VERBS.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.					
	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
Present	{ τιμάω τιμῶ	{ -άω -ῶ	{ τιμᾶοιμι τιμῶμι	{ τίμαε τίμα	{ -άειν -ῶν
Imperfect	{ ἐτίμαον ἐτίμων				
Future 1	τιμήσω		τιμήσ-οιμι		-ῶν
Aorist 1	ἐτίμησα	-ω	τιμήσ-αιμι	τίμησον	-ας
Perfect	τετίμηκα	-ω	τετιμήκ-οιμι	τέτιμηκε	-ώς
Pluperfect	ἐτετιμήκειν				
Aorist 2	ἐτίμων	-ω	τίμ-οιμι	τίμε	-ῶν
Future 2	τιμῶ		τιμ-οἴμι		-ῶν
εω.					
Present	{ φιλέω φιλῶ	{ -έω -ῶ	{ φιλᾶοιμι φιλῶμι	{ φιλεε φιλει	{ -έων -ῶν
Imperfect	{ ἐφίλειον ἐφίλουν				
Future 1	φιλήσω		φιλήσ-οιμι		-ῶν
Aorist 1	ἐφίλησα	-ω	φιλήσ-αιμι	φιλήσον	-ας
Perfect	πεφίληκα	-ω	πεφίληκ-οιμι	πεφίληκε	-ώς
Pluperfect	ἐπεφίληκειν				
Aorist 2	ἐφίλον	-ω	φίλ-οιμι	φίλε	-ῶν
Future 2	φιλῶ		φίλ-οἴμι		-ῶν

Present	{ χρυσῶν χρυσῶ	-δω -ῶ	οῶ.	χρυσ-δοίμι χρυσ-οίμι	χρύσοι χρύσου	-δεν -ῶν
Imperfect	{ ἐχρυσόν ἐχρυσον					
Future 1	χρυσώσω					
Aorist 1	ἐχρυσάσα	-ω		χρυσάσ-οιμι χρυσάσ-αιμι	-εν -αι	-ων
Perfect	εχρύσασκα	-ω		κεχρύσάκ-οιμι	-έναι	-ας
Pluperfect	ἐεχρύσάκειν					-ώς

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

Present	{ Indicative. τιμάομαι τιμῶμαι ἐτιμάομην ἐτιμῶμην }	Subjunctive. -ᾷμαι -ῶμαι	αῶ. Optative. τιμ-αίμην τιμ-ψίμην	Imperative. τιμάου τιμῶ	Infinitive. -αἶσθαι -ᾶσθαι	Participle. -αόμενος -όμενος
Imperfect	{					
Perfect	{	-ῶμαι	τετιμ-ῆμην		-ῆσθαι	δοκῆναι
Pluperfect	{					
Future 3	{		τετιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοκῆναι
Aorist 1	{	-ῶ	τιμήθ-ειην	τιμήθηντι	-ῆναι	δοκῆναι
Future 1	{		τιμηθσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοκῆναι
Aorist 2	{	-ῶ	τιμ-είην	τίμηθι		δοκῆναι
Future 2	{		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοκῆναι



# MIDDLE VOICE.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τιμάσμαι τιμῶμαι ἐτιμάομαι ἐτιμῶμαι	-άμαι -ῶμαι	τιμ-αίμην τιμ-ψίμην	τιμάου τιμῶ	-είσθαι -ᾶσθαι	δοκῶν δοκῶν δοκῶν δοκῶν
Imperfect						
Aorist 1	ἐτιμήσαμην	-ωμαι	τιμήσ-αίμην	τίμησαι	-σθαι	δοκῶν
Future 1	τιμήσομαι		τιμήσ-οίμην		-σθαι	δοκῶν
Aorist 2	ἐτιμήσθην	-ωμαι	τιμ-οίμην	τιμῶ	-είσθαι	δοκῶν
Future 2	τιμῶμαι		τιμ-οίμην		-ῖσθαι	δοκῶν

εω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	φιλόμαι φιλοῦμαι ἐφιλέομαι ἐφιλούμαι	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	φιλ-εοίμην φιλ-οίμην	φιλέου φιλῶ	-είσθαι -ῖσθαι	δοκῶν δοκῶν δοκῶν δοκῶν
Imperfect						
Aorist 1	ἐφίλησάμην	-ωμαι	φίλησ-αίμην	φίλησαι	-σθαι	δοκῶν
Future 1	φίλησομαι		φίλησ-οίμην		-σθαι	δοκῶν
Aorist 2	ἐφίλησθην	-ωμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φιλῶ	-είσθαι	δοκῶν
Future 2	φιλοῦμαι		φιλ-οίμην		-ῖσθαι	δοκῶν

οω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	χρυσόσμαι χρυσοῦμαι ἐχρυσόομαι ἐχρυσόομαι	-άμαι -ῶμαι	χρυσ-οοίμην χρυσ-οίμην	χρυσόου χρυσῶ	-είσθαι -ᾶσθαι	δοκῶν δοκῶν δοκῶν δοκῶν
Imperfect						
Aorist 1	ἐχρυσάσμαι	-ωμαι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	χρῶσσαι	-σθαι	δοκῶν
Future 1	χρυσώσομαι		χρυσωσ-οίμην		-σθαι	δοκῶν

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

	Singular.						Dual.						Plural.					
	ἄω	ἄεις	ἄει	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ἄερον	ἄερον	ἄερον	ἄερον	ἄερον	ἄομεν	ἄετε	ἄετε	ἄομεν	ἄομεν	ἄομεν	ἄομεν
τιμ-	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ἄερον <td>ἄερον<td>ἄερον<td>ἄερον<td>ἄερον<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄετε<td>ἄετε<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἄερον <td>ἄερον<td>ἄερον<td>ἄερον<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄετε<td>ἄετε<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἄερον <td>ἄερον<td>ἄερον<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄετε<td>ἄετε<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἄερον <td>ἄερον<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄετε<td>ἄετε<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἄερον <td>ἄομεν<td>ἄετε<td>ἄετε<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἄομεν <td>ἄετε<td>ἄετε<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἄετε <td>ἄετε<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td></td>	ἄετε <td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td></td>	ἄομεν <td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td></td>	ἄομεν <td>ἄομεν<td>ἄομεν</td></td>	ἄομεν <td>ἄομεν</td>	ἄομεν
φιλ-	ῶ	εῖς	εῖ	ῶ	εῖς	εῖ	ἔερον <td>ἔερον<td>ἔερον<td>ἔερον<td>ἔερον<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔετε<td>ἔετε<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἔερον <td>ἔερον<td>ἔερον<td>ἔερον<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔετε<td>ἔετε<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἔερον <td>ἔερον<td>ἔερον<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔετε<td>ἔετε<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἔερον <td>ἔερον<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔετε<td>ἔετε<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἔερον <td>ἔομεν<td>ἔετε<td>ἔετε<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἔομεν <td>ἔετε<td>ἔετε<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td>	ἔετε <td>ἔετε<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td></td>	ἔετε <td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td></td>	ἔομεν <td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td></td>	ἔομεν <td>ἔομεν<td>ἔομεν</td></td>	ἔομεν <td>ἔομεν</td>	ἔομεν
χρυσ-	όω	οῖς	οῖ	όω	οῖς	οῖ	όερον <td>όερον<td>όερον<td>όερον<td>όερον<td>όομεν<td>όετε<td>όετε<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	όερον <td>όερον<td>όερον<td>όερον<td>όομεν<td>όετε<td>όετε<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	όερον <td>όερον<td>όερον<td>όομεν<td>όετε<td>όετε<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	όερον <td>όερον<td>όομεν<td>όετε<td>όετε<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	όερον <td>όομεν<td>όετε<td>όετε<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	όομεν <td>όετε<td>όετε<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td></td></td>	όετε <td>όετε<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td></td>	όετε <td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td></td>	όομεν <td>όομεν<td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td></td>	όομεν <td>όομεν<td>όομεν</td></td>	όομεν <td>όομεν</td>	όομεν
	ῶ	οῖς	οῖ	ῶ	οῖς	οῖ	οὔρον <td>οὔρον<td>οὔρον<td>οὔρον<td>οὔρον<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔτε<td>οὔτε<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	οὔρον <td>οὔρον<td>οὔρον<td>οὔρον<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔτε<td>οὔτε<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	οὔρον <td>οὔρον<td>οὔρον<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔτε<td>οὔτε<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	οὔρον <td>οὔρον<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔτε<td>οὔτε<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	οὔρον <td>οὔμεν<td>οὔτε<td>οὔτε<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	οὔμεν <td>οὔτε<td>οὔτε<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td></td></td>	οὔτε <td>οὔτε<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td></td>	οὔτε <td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td></td>	οὔμεν <td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td></td>	οὔμεν <td>οὔμεν<td>οὔμεν</td></td>	οὔμεν <td>οὔμεν</td>	οὔμεν

	Imperfect Tense.					
	ἄον	ας	αε	ων	α	αι
ἐτιμ-	ἄον	ας	αε	ων	α	αι
ἐφιλ-	ἔον	εις	ει	ἔον	ει	ει
ἐχρυσ-	οον	οεις	οει	οον	οει	οει
	οον	οους	οου	οον	οου	οου

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Dual.

## Plural.

	Singular.						Dual.						Plural.					
	αι	αίρω	α	άτω	είρω	ει	άερον	άερον	άερον	άερον	άερον	άερον	άετε	άετε	άετε	άετε		
τιμ-	αι	άτω	α	άτω	είρω	ει	ἄρον	ἄρον	ἄρον	ἄρον	ἄρον	ἄρον	ἄτε	ἄτε	ἄτε	ἄτε		
φιλ-	ει	είρω	ει	είρω	είρω	ει	έρον	έρον	έρον	έρον	έρον	έρον	έτε	έτε	έτε	έτε		
χρυσ-	οει	οίρω	οει	οίρω	οίρω	οει	όρον	όρον	όρον	όρον	όρον	όρον	ότε	ότε	ότε	ότε		
	ου	οὔρω	ου	οὔρω	οὔρω	ου	οὔρον	οὔρον	οὔρον	οὔρον	οὔρον	οὔρον	οὔτε	οὔτε	οὔτε	οὔτε		

OPTATIVE MOOD.		Dual.		Plural.	
Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
τιμ-	{ άοιμι ῶμι ῶμι	{ άοιτον ῶτον ῶτον	{ σοίτην ῶτην ῶτην	{ άοιμεν ῶμεν ῶμεν	{ άοιεν ῶεν ῶεν
φιλ-	{ έοιμι οίμι οίμι	{ έοιτον οίτον οίτον	{ οίτην οίτην οίτην	{ έοιμεν οίμεν οίμεν	{ έοιεν οίεν οίεν
χρυσ-	{ όοιμι οίμι οίμι	{ όοιτον οίτον οίτον	{ οοίτην οίτην οίτην	{ όοιμεν οίμεν οίμεν	{ όοιεν οίεν οίεν
INFINITIVE MOOD.		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		PARTICIPLE.	
τιμ-	{ άω ῶ ῶ	{ άητον ῶτον ῶτον	{ άητον ῶτον ῶτον	{ άητε ῶτε ῶτε	{ άωσι ῶσι ῶσι
φιλ-	{ έω ῶ ῶ	{ έητον ῶτον ῶτον	{ έητον ῶτον ῶτον	{ έητε ῶτε ῶτε	{ έωσι ῶσι ῶσι
χρυσ-	{ όω ῶ ῶ	{ όητον ῶτον ῶτον	{ όητον ῶτον ῶτον	{ όητε ῶτε ῶτε	{ όωσι ῶσι ῶσι
τιμ-	{ άειν ῶν ῶν	τιμ-	{ άων ῶν ῶν	{ άον ῶν ῶν	
φιλ-	{ έειν ῶν ῶν	φιλ-	{ έων ῶν ῶν	{ έον ῶν ῶν	
χρυσ-	{ όειν ῶν ῶν	χρυσ-	{ όων ῶν ῶν	{ όον ῶν ῶν	



## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἀγ	ᾶται	ᾶται	ἀσμεθον	ᾶσθον	ᾶσθον	ἀσμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶνται
τιμ-	ᾶμαι	ᾶται	ᾶται	ᾶμεθον	ᾶσθον	ᾶσθον	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶνται
φιλ-	ἔομαι	ἔεται	ἔεται	ἔσμεθον	ἔσθον	ἔσθον	ἔμεθα	ἔσθε	ἔνται
χρυσ-	οὔμαι	οὔται	οὔται	οὔμεθον	οὔσθον	οὔσθον	οὔμεθα	οὔσθε	οὔνται

## Imperfect Tense.

	ἀομην	ᾶσθην	ᾶσθην	ἀσμεθην	ᾶσθην	ᾶσθην	ἀσμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶντο
τιμ-	ᾶμην	ᾶσθην	ᾶσθην	ᾶμεθην	ᾶσθην	ᾶσθην	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶντο
φιλ-	ἔομην	ἔσθην	ἔσθην	ἔσμεθην	ἔσθην	ἔσθην	ἔμεθα	ἔσθε	ἔντο
χρυσ-	οὔμην	οὔσθην	οὔσθην	οὔμεθην	οὔσθην	οὔσθην	οὔμεθα	οὔσθε	οὔντο

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	ἀσθω	ᾶσθω	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθε	ᾶσθε	ᾶσθωσαν
τιμ-	ᾶσθω	ᾶσθω	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθων	ᾶσθε	ᾶσθε	ᾶσθωσαν
φιλ-	ἔσθω	ἔσθω	ἔσθων	ἔσθων	ἔσθων	ἔσθων	ἔσθε	ἔσθε	ἔσθωσαν
χρυσ-	οὔσθω	οὔσθω	οὔσθων	οὔσθων	οὔσθων	οὔσθων	οὔσθε	οὔσθε	οὔσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.			Dual.			Plural.		
Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
τιμ-	{ αἰμην ψιμην οἰμην οἰμην οἰμην	{ αἰτο ψτο ξοτο οἰτο δοτο οἰτο	{ αἰμεθον ψμεθον ξομεθον οἰμεθον οἰμεθον	{ αἰσθον ψσθον ξοσθον οἰσθον οἰσθον	{ αἰσθην ψσθην ξοσθην οἰσθην οἰσθην	{ αἰσθε ψσθε ξοσθε οἰσθε οἰσθε	{ αἰσθο ψσθο ξοσθο οἰσθο οἰσθο	{ αἰσθο ψσθο ξοσθο οἰσθο οἰσθο
φλ-								
χρυσ-								
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.								
τιμ-	{ ἄωμαι ῶμαι ἔωμαι ῶμαι ῶμαι	{ ἄηται ᾶται ἔηται ῆται ῶται	{ ἀώμεθον ῶμεθον ἐώμεθον ῶμεθον ῶμεθον	{ ἄσθον ᾶσθον ἐσθον ῆσθον ῶσθον	{ ἄσθην ᾶσθην ἐσθην ῆσθην ῶσθην	{ ἄσθε ᾶσθε ἐσθε ῆσθε ῶσθε	{ ἀώμεθα ῶμεθα ἐώμεθα ῶμεθα ῶμεθα	{ ἀώμεθα ῶμεθα ἐώμεθα ῶμεθα ῶμεθα
φλ-								
χρυσ-								
INFINITIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLE.			PARTICIPLE.		
τιμ-	{ ἀεσθαι ᾶσθαι ἐσθαι εἰσθαι οὔσθαι	{ ἀεσθαι ᾶσθαι ἐσθαι εἰσθαι οὔσθαι	τιμ-	{ ἀόμεν-ος ῶμεν-ος 30-εσθ-ος 30-εσθ-ος οὔμεν-ος οὔμεν-ος	{ ἀόμεν-ος ῶμεν-ος 30-εσθ-ος 30-εσθ-ος οὔμεν-ος οὔμεν-ος	η	{ ὄν ὄν ὄν ὄν ὄν ὄν	{ ὄν ὄν ὄν ὄν ὄν ὄν
φλ-			φλ-			η		
χρυσ-			χρυσ			η		

## LIQUID VERBS.

42. Liquid Verbs are those whose characteristic is a Liquid. In the formation of their Tenses, they differ from the Mute Verbs in the following particulars, viz. :

## I.

If the strengthened Root of the Present is long, all of the Tenses excepting the Present and Imperfect are formed from the modified Root as found in the 2d Aorist and 2d Perfect.

## II.

The Future Active and Middle, instead of *σω* and *σομαι*, add *εω* and *εομαι*, contracted into *ῶ* and *οῦμαι*, to the shortened Root; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; Future Active *τενῶ*; Future Middle *τενῶμαι*.

## III.

The First Aorist Active and Middle lengthen the shortened Root, and instead of *σα* and *σαμην*, add *α* and *άμην*; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; re-lengthened Root *τειν*; 1st A. Active *ἔτεινα*; 1st A. Middle *ετειναμην*.

## IV.

Verbs of two syllables in *εινω*, *ινω* and *υνω* drop *ν* before a Consonant; as, *τεινω*; Root *τειν*; modified Root *ταν*; Perfect *τετακα*.

43.

## EXAMPLES OF LIQUID VERBS.

Στέλλω, *I send*.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι	στέλλ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-στελλ-ον	ἔ-στελλ-όμην	ἔ-στελλ-όμην
Future 1.	στελ-έ-ω, ῶ	στελ-έ-ομαι, οῦμαι	σταλ-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	—	—	σταλ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-στειλ-άμην	ἔ-στάλ-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-σταλ-ον	ἔ-σταλ-όμην	ἔ-στάλ-ην

Perfect.	ἔ-σταλ-κ-α	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-στάλ-κ-ειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Perfect 2.	ἔ-στολ-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-στόλ-ειν	_____	_____

Φαίνω, *I show.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι	φδίν-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-φαίν-ον	ἔ-φαίν-όμην	ἔ-φαίν-όμην
Future 1.	φαν-έ-ω, ὦ	φαν-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	φαν-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	φαν-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-φάν-α	ἔ-φᾶν-άμην	ἔ-φάν-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-φᾶν-ον	ἔ-φᾶν-όμην	ἔ-φάν-ην
Perfect.	πέ-φαγ-κ-α	πέ-φασ-μαι	πέ-φασ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-φάγ-κ-ειν	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perfect 2.	πέ-φην-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν	_____	_____

Τείνω, *I stretch.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	τείν-ω	τείν-ομαι	τείν-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-τείν-ον	ἔ-τείν-όμην	ἔ-τείν-όμην
Future 1.	τεν-έ-ω, ὦ	τεν-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	τα-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	ταν-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-τείν-α	ἔ-τείν-άμην	ἔ-τά-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-ταν-ον	ἔ-ταν-όμην	ἔ-τάν-ην
Perfect.	τέ-τα-κ-α	τέ-τα-μαι	τέ-τα-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-τε-τά-κ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τά-μην	ἔ-τε-τά-μην
Perfect 2.	τέ-τον-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-τε-τόν-ειν	_____	_____

Νέμω, *I distribute.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	νέμ-ω	νέμ-ομαι	νέμ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-νεμ-ον	ἔ-νεμ-όμην	ἔ-νεμ-όμην
Future 1.	νεμ-έ-ω, ὦ	νεμ-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	νεμ-η-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	ναμ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-νειμ-α	ἔ-νειμ-άμην	ἔ-νεμ-ή-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-νᾶμ-ον	ἔ-ναμ-όμην	ἔ-νάμ-ην
Perfect.	νε-νέμ-η-κ-α	νε-νέμ-η-μαι	νε-νέμ-η-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-κ-ειν	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην
Perfect 2.	νέ-νομ-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-νε-νόμ-ειν	_____	_____

VERBS IN  $\mu$ .

44. Verbs in  $\mu$  are formed from Pure Verbs in  
 $\alpha\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\omicron\omega$ , and  $\upsilon\omega$ ,  
 and are consequently of four forms, ending respectively in  
 $\eta\mu$ ,  $\eta\mu$ ,  $\omega\mu$ , and  $\upsilon\mu$ .

The following steps are taken in the formation of a regular Verb in  $\mu$ :

## I.

Change  $\omega$  into  $\mu$ ; as,

$\beta\alpha\omega$ ;  $\beta\alpha\mu$ .

## II.

Lengthen the Penultima; as,

$\beta\alpha\omega$ ;  $\beta\alpha\mu$ ;  $\beta\eta\mu$ .

## III.

Prefix the Reduplication.

This consists of  $\iota$  with the initial Consonant when the Verb begins with a Consonant; as,

$\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ;  $\beta\alpha\mu$ ;  $\beta\eta\mu$ ;  $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu$ ;

or of simply an aspirated  $\iota$  when the Verb begins with a Vowel or with the letters  $\sigma\tau$  or  $\pi\tau$ ; as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu$ ;  $\acute{\eta}\mu$ ;  $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$ .

$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ;  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu$ ;  $\sigma\acute{\eta}\mu$ ;  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ .

$\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ;  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\mu$ ;  $\pi\acute{\eta}\mu$ ;  $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu$ .

45. Verbs in  $\mu$  have but three Tenses of this peculiar form, viz. : the Present, Imperfect, and 2d Aorist. The remaining Tenses are formed regularly from the Pure Verbs upon which they are built. The Present is formed above. The other two Tenses are formed as follows; viz. :

IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Change  $\mu$  of the Present into  $\nu$ , and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with  $\iota$ , which remains unchanged; as,

$\deltaίδωμι$ ; Imp.  $\epsilon\deltaίδων$ .

$\acute{\iota}\sigmaτημι$ ; Imp.  $\acute{\iota}\sigmaτην$ .

SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel,  $\pi\tau$ , or  $\sigma\tau$ , when the aspirated  $\iota$  is changed into the Augment; as,

$\deltaίδωμι$ ; Imp.  $\epsilon\deltaίδων$ ; 2d A.  $\epsilon\deltaων$ .

$\acute{\iota}\sigmaτημι$ ; Imp.  $\acute{\iota}\sigmaτην$ ; 2d A.  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\etaν$ .

PRESENT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change  $\mu$  of the Present Active into  $\muαι$  and shorten the Penultima; as,

$\deltaίδωμι$ ; Pres. Pass.  $\deltaίδομαι$ .

IMPERFECT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change  $\muαι$  of the Present into  $\muην$ , and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with  $\iota$ , which remains unchanged; as,

$\deltaίδομαι$ ; Imp.  $\epsilon\deltaιδόμην$ .

$\acute{\iota}\σταμαι$ ; Imp.  $\acute{\iota}\στάμην$ .

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel, with  $\pi\tau$ , or with  $\sigma\tau$ , when the aspirated  $\iota$  is changed into the Augment; as,

$\deltaίδωμι$ ;  $\deltaίδομαι$ ;  $\epsilon\deltaιδόμην$ ;  $\epsilon\deltaόμην$ .

## SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present	ἵστανται	ἵστω	ἵσταιην	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Imperfect	ἵσταν	σῶ	σταίην	σῆθι	σῆναι	σάς
Aorist 2	ἵστημι	τίθω	τιθείην	τίθει	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Present	ἵστημι	ῥω	ῥαίην	ῥέτι	ῥέναι	ῥείς
Imperfect	ἵσταν	διδω	διδόην	δίδοθι	διδόναι	διδούς
Aorist 2	ἵστημι	ῥω	δοίην	δόθι	δοῦναι	δούς
Present	δίδωμι	διδω	διδόην	δίδοθι	διδόναι	διδούς
Imperfect	ἵδιδων	ῥω	δοίην	δόθι	δοῦναι	δούς
Aorist 2	ἵδων	δεικνύω	δεικνύομαι	δείκνυθι	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Present	δείκνυμι	δύω	δύην	δύθι	δύναι	δύς
Imperfect	ἵδειν					
Aorist 2	ἵδων					

## PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present	ἵσταμαι	ἵστωμαι	ἵσταιμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imperfect	ἵσταν	σῶμαι	σταίμην	σάσο	σάσθαι	σάμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵσταμαι	τίθωμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεισο	τιθένθαι	τιθείμενος
Present	ἵσταν	ῥωμαι	ῥαίμην	ῥέσο	ῥέσθαι	ῥέμενος
Imperfect	ἵσταν	διδωμαι	διδόμην	δίδοσο	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵσταν	δωμαι	δοίμην	δόσθ	δόσθαι	δόμενος
Present	δίδωμαι	δεικνύομαι	δεικνυίμην	δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imperfect	ἵδωμαι	δύομαι	δύμην	δύσο	δύσθαι	δύμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵδωμαι					
Present	δείκνυμαι					
Imperfect	ἵδωμαι					
Aorist 2 Middle	ἵδωμαι					

47. TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>I place</i>	<i>I put</i>	<i>I give</i>	<i>I show</i>
S.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι
	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
	ἵσται(ν)	τίθῃσι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσι(ν)
D.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
P.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ἵστασιν(ν)	τίθεσιν(ν) or τιθέασιν(ν)	δίδουσιν(ν) or διδόασιν(ν)	δείκνυσιν(ν) or δεικνύασιν(ν)

Imperfect.

S.	ἵστην	τίθην	δίδων	δείκνυν
	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
	ἵστη	τίθη	δίδω	δείκνυ
D.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ἵσάτην	τίθέτην	διδότην	δείκνυτην
P.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ἵστασαν	τίθεσαν	δίδοσαν	δείκνυσαν

Aorist 2.

S.	ἔστην	ἔθην	ἔδων	ἔδυν
	ἔστης	ἔθης	ἔδως	ἔδυς
	ἔστη	ἔθη	ἔδω	ἔδυ
D.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδυμεν
	ἔστητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	ἔδυτον
	ἔστήτην	ἔθέτην	ἔδότην	ἔδυτην
P.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδυμεν
	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδυτε
	ἔστησαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδυσαν



## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present.

S.	ἰσῶ	τιθῶ	• διδῶ	δεικνύω
	ἰσῆς	τιθῆς	διδῆς	δεικνύης
	ἰσῇ	τιθῇ	διδῇ	δεικνύῃ
D.	ἰσῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἰσῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	ἰσῇτον	τιθῇτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
P.	ἰσῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἰσῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
	ἰσῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)

## Aorist 2.

σῶ inflect- ed like the Present.	θῶ inflect- ed like the Present.	δῶ inflect- ed like the Present.	δύω inflect- ed like the Present.
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## OPTATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

S.	ἰσταῖν	τιθεῖν	διδοῖν	δεικνύοιμι
	ἰσταῖς	τιθείς	διδοίς	δεικνύοις
	ἰσταῖη	τιθεῖη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
D.	ἰσταίμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοίμεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἰσταίητον	τιθείητον	διδοίητον	δεικνύοιτον
	ἰσταίητην	τιθείητην	διδοίητην	δεικνύοιτην
P.	ἰσταίμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοίμεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἰσταίητε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	ἰσταίησαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

## Or thus :

D.	ἰσταῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδοῖτον
	ἰσταῖτην	τιθεῖτην	διδοῖτην
P.	ἰσταῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	ἰσταῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε
	ἰσταῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν

## Aorist 2.

σταιν inflect- ed like the Present.	θείν inflect- ed like the Present.	δοῖν inflect- ed like the Present.	δύν
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἴσταθι or ἴστη ἰστάτω	τίθει τιθέτω	δίδοθι διδότω	δείκνυθι or δείκνῦ δεικνύτω
D.	ἴστατον ἰστάτων	τίθετον τιθέτων	δίδοτον διδότων	δείκνυτον δεικνύτων
P.	ἴστατε ἰστάτωσαν or ἰσάντων	τίθετε τιθέτωσαν or τιθέντων	δίδοτε διδότωσαν or διδόντων	δείκνυτε δεικνύτωσαν or δεικνύντων

Aorist 2.

S.	στήθι στήτω	θέτι or θές θέτω	δύθι or δός δύτω	δῦθι δύτω
D.	στήτον στήτων	θέτον θέτων	δότον δότων	δῦτον δύτων
P.	στήτε στήτωσαν or σάντων	θέτε θέτωσαν or θέντων	δότε δότωσαν or δόντων	δῦτε δύτωσαν or δύντων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
Aor. 2.	στήναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δύναι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ιστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
Aor. 2.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἴσασθαι ἴσασθαι ἴσασθαι	τίθεσθαι τίθεσθαι or τίθῃ τίθεται	δίδοσθαι δίδοσθαι δίδοται	δείκνυσθαι δείκνυσθαι δείκνυται
D.	ἰσάμεθον ἴστασθον ἴστασθον	τιθέμεθον τίθεσθον τίθεσθον	διδόμεθον δίδοσθον δίδοσθον	δεικνύμεθον δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον
P.	ἰσάμεθα ἴστασθε ἴστανται	τιθέμεθα τίθεσθε τίθενται	διδόμεθα δίδοσθε δίδονται	δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυνται

## Imperfect..

S.	ιστάμην ἴστασο or ἴστω ἴστατο	ἐτιδέμην ἐτίθεσο or ἐτίδου ἐτίθετο	ἐδιδόμην ἐδίδοσο or ἐδίδου ἐδίδοτο	ἐδεικνύμην ἐδείκνυστο  ἐδείκνυτο
D.	ιστάμεθον ἴστασθον ιστάσθην	ἐτιδέμεθον ἐτίθεσθον ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόμεθον ἐδίδοσθον ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύμεθον ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	ιστάμεθα ἴστασθε ἴσταντο	ἐτιδέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθεντο	ἐδιδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοντο	ἐδεικνύμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυντο

## Aorist 2 Middle.

ιστάμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδέμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδόμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδύμην inflected *like ἐδεικνύμην
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## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present.

S.	ιστώμαι ιστῶ ιστῆται	τιδῶμαι τιδῶ τιδῆται	διδῶμαι διδῶ διδῶται	δεικνύμαι δεικνύ δεικνύται
D.	ιστώμεθον τιδῆσθον ιστῆσθον	τιδῶμεθον τιδῆσθον τιδῆσθον	διδῶμεθον διδῆσθον διδῶσθον	δεικνύμεθον δεικνύσθον δεικνύσθον
P.	ιστώμεθα ιστῆσθε ιστώνται	τιδῶμεθα τιδῆσθε τιδῶνται	διδῶμεθα διδῆσθε διδῶνται	δεικνύμεθα δεικνύσθε δεικνύνται

## Aorist 2 Middle.

ιστώμαι like the Present.	δῶμαι like the Present.	δῶμαι like the Present.	δύωμαι like δεικνύωμαι
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## OPTATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

S.	ισταίμην ισταίῳ ισταίῳτο	τιδείμην τιδεῖῳ τιδεῖῳτο	διδοίμην διδοῖῳ διδοῖῳτο	δεικνυοίμην δεικνύοιο δεικνύοιοτο
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D.	ἰσταίμεθον ἰσταῖσθον ἰσταίσθην	τιθαίμεθον τιθεισθον τιθείσθην	διδοίμεθον διδόισθον διδόισθην	δεικνυοίμεθον δεικνύοισθον δεικνυοίσθην
P.	ἰσταίμεθα ἰσταῖσθε ἰσταίντο	τιθαίμεθα τιθεισθε τιθείντο	διδοίμεθα διδόισθε διδόιντο	δεικνυοίμεθα δεικνύοισθε δεικνύοιντο

Aorist 2 Middle.

σταίμην	θείμην	δοίμην	δύμην
like the	like the	like the	
Present.	Present.	Present.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵστασο or ἵστω ἱστάσθω	τίθεςο or τίθου τιθέσθω	δίδοσο or δίδου διδόσθω	δείκνυσο δεικνύσθω
D.	ἵστασθον ἱστάσθων	τίθεςθον τιθέσθων	διδόσθον διδόσθων	δείκνυσθον δεικνύσθων
P.	ἵστασθε ἱστάσθωσαν or ἱστάσθων	τίθεςθε τιθέσθωσαν or τιθέσθων	διδόσθε διδόσθωσαν or διδόσθων	δείκνυσθε δεικνύσθωσαν or δεικνύσθων

Aorist 2 Middle.

στάσο	θέσο or θοῦ	δόσο or δοῦ	δύσο
like the	like the	like the	like
Present.	Present.	Present.	δείκνυσο.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἵστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	διδόσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
A. 2 M.	στάσθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι.	δύσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ιστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
A. 2 M.	στάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	δύμενος

EXERCISES IN FORMATION.

Let the pupil form all of the Tenses of the following Verbs according to the foregoing Rules.

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
δέρkw	δεрк	δαрк	δοрк
σπείρω	σπειρ	σπαρ	σπορ

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
λέγω	λεγ	λεγ	λογ
σῆπω	σηπ	σαπ	σηπ
φαίνω	φαιν	φαν	φην
θάλλω	θαλ	θαλ	θηλ
αγείρω	αγειρ	αγερ	αγορ
βίβημι	βα	—	—
δίδημι	δε	—	—

#### 48. TABLES OF THE SYNOPSES AND INFLECTIONS OF CERTAIN IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

*Εἰμι, to be.*

##### INDICATIVE MOOD.

###### • Present Tense.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἰμι, εἷς or εἴ, ἐστί	ἐστόν, ἐστόν	ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσὶ

###### Imperfect.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν

###### Imperfect Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο

###### Future Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθην	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται

##### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

###### Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω	ἴστον, ἔστων	ἴστε, ἔστωσαν

##### OPTATIVE MOOD.

###### Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη	εἴητον, εἴητην	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν or εἴεν

###### Future.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσοίμην, ἴσοιο, ἴσοιτο	ἴσοίμεθον, ἴσοισθον, ἴσοίσθην	ἴσοίμεθα, ἴσοισθε, ἴσوينτο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	Plural.
	Dual.	
ὦ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗτον, ᾗτον	ᾶμεν, ᾗτε, ᾶσι

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Future.
εἶναι	ἔσεσθαι

Εἴμι, *to go.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present Tense.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Indic.	εἴμι εἷς or εἰ εἴσι	ἵτον ἵτον	ἵμεν ἵτε ἴσι or ἴασι
Subj.	ἴω ἴης ἴη	ἴητον ἴητον	ἴωμεν ἴητε ἴωσι
Opt.	ἴοιμι ἴοις ἴοι	ἴοιτον ἴοίτην	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν
Imper.	— ἴθι ἴτω	ἵτον ἴτων	— ἵτε ἴτωσαν
Infin.	εἶναι Part. ἰών	ἰούσα ἰόν	Gen. ἰόντος ἰούσης, etc.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

Sing. ᾗεν or ᾗα	ᾗεις or ᾗεισθα	ᾗει
Dual —	ᾗειτον or ᾗτον	ᾗείτην or ᾗτην
Plur. ᾗέμεν or ᾗμεν	ᾗείτε or ᾗτε	ᾗέσαν, Ion. ᾗίσαν

Ἦμαι, *to hasten.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present	ἷ-εμαι	-εσαι	-εται	-έμεθον, etc.
Imperfect	ἷ-έμην	-εσο	-ετο	-έμεθον, etc.

Ἰημι, *to send.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
Singular.	ἴετον, ἴερον	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεισι
ἴημι, ἴης, ἴη		
	Imperfect.	
ἴην, ἴης, ἴη	ἴετον, ἴετην	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν
	Future 1.	
ἦσ-ω, εις, ει	ετον, ετον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι

Aorist 1.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦκα	εἶκα	εἵκειν
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ	Aorist 2. ἔτον, ἔτην	ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν or εἰμεν, εἰτε, εἰσαν

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Dual.	Plural.	
ἴεθι, ἰέρω	ἴετε, ἰέρωσαν	
Aorist 1. ἦκον	Perfect. εἶκε	
ἔς, ἔτω	Aorist 2. ἔτον, ἔτων	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Dual.	Plural.	
ἰεί-ην, ἦς, ἦ	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν	
Future 1. ἦσοιμι	Perfect. εἴκοιμι	
εἶ-ην, ἦς, ἦ	Aorist 2. ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Dual.	Plural.	
ἰῶ, ἰῷς, ἰῷ	ἰῶμεν, ἰῷτε, ἰῶσι	
εἰκ-ω, ῶς, ῶ	Perfect. ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι	
ῶ, ῶς, ῶ	Aorist 2. ῆτον, ῆτον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. ἵεναι	Future 1. ἥσειν
Perfect. εἰκέναι	Aorist 2. εἶναι

## PARTICIPLES.

Present. ἰείς, ἰείσα, ἰέν	Future 1. ἥσων, ἥσουσα, ἥσον
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Perfect.  
εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός

Aorist 2.  
εἶς, εἶσα, ἔν

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.  
ἴε-μαι, σαι, ται

Dual.  
μεθον, σθον, σθον

Plural.  
μεθα, σθε, νται

Imperfect.

ἴε-μην, σο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

Perfect.

εἰ-μαι, σαι, ται

μεθον, σθον, σθον

μεθα, σθε, νται

Pluperfect.

εἶ-μην, σο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

Future 3.

εἴσομαι

Aorist 1.

ἔθην and εἶθην

Future 1.

εἰθήσομαι

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

Aorist 1.

Singular.  
ἦκ-αμην, ω, ἄτο

Dual.  
ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην

Plural.  
ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο

Future 1.

ἦσ-ομαι, η, εται

όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον

όμεθα, εσθε, ονται

Aorist 2.

εἶμην, ἔσο, ἔτο

ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην

ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.  
ἔσω, ἔσθω

Dual.  
ἔσθον, ἔσθων

Plural.  
ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Future 1.

Singular.  
ἦσοί-μην, ο, το

Dual.  
μεθον, σθον, σθην

Plural.  
μεθα, σθε, ντο

Aorist 2.

εἶ-μην, ο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο



## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ᾠμαι, ᾤῃ, ᾤηται	ᾤμεθον, ᾔσθον, ᾔσθον	ᾤμεθα, ᾔσθε, ὦνται

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Future 1.	Aorist 2.
ἴσεται	ἔσθαι

## PARTICIPLES.

Future 1.	Aorist 2.
ἴσόμενος, η, ον	ἔμενος, η, ον

*Κεῖμαι, to lie down.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κεῖμαι, σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται
Imperfect.		
ἐκεῖ-μην, σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο
Future 1.		
κείσ-ομαι, η, εται	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κείσο, κείσθω	κείσθον, κείσθων	κείσθε, κείσθωσαν

## OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κεοί-μην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	Aorist 1.
κίωμαι	κείσωμαι

## INFINITIVE.

Present.
κείσθαι

## PARTICIPLE.

Present.
κείμενος, η, ον

*Φημι, to say.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φημι, φῆς, φησὶ	φατὸν, φατὸν	φαμέν, φατέ, φασί
	Imperfect.	
ἔφ-ην, ης, η	ἄτον, ἄτην	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν, and αν
	Future 1.	
φήσ-ω, εις, ει	ετον, ετον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι
	Aorist 1.	
ἔφησ-α, ας, ε	ἄτον, ἄτην	ἄμεν, ατε, αν
	Aorist 2.	
ἔφ-ην, ης, η	ητον, ἡτην	ημεν, ητε, ἡσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φάδι, φάτω	φάτον, φάτων	φάτε, φάτωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φαί-ην, ης, η	ητον, ἡτην	ημεν, ητε, ἡσαν, or μεν, τε, εν
	Aorist 1.	
φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι	αιτον, αίτην	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
φῶ, φῆς, φῷ	φῆτον, φῆτον	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι
	Aorist 1.	
φήσ-ω, ῃς, ῃ	ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι

INFINITIVE.

Present.
φάναι
Aorist 1.
φήσαι
Aorist 2.
φῆναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.
φάς, φᾶσα, φάν
Future 1.
φήσων
Aorist 1.
φήσας

## PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.  
Perfect *πέφᾰται*

IMPERATIVE.  
*πεφάσθω*

INFINITIVE.  
*πεφάσθαι*

PARTICIPLE.  
*πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον*

## MIDDLE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Aorist 2.

Singular.  
*ἔφᾰ-μην, σο, το*

Dual.  
*μεθον, σθον, σθην*

Plural.  
*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Aorist 2.

Singular.  
*φάσ-ο, θω*

Dual.  
*θων, θων*

Plural.  
*θε, θωσαν*

INFINITIVE.  
Aorist 2.  
*φάσθαι*

PARTICIPLE.  
Aorist 2.  
*φάμεν-ος, η, ον*

*Οἶδα, I know.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## Present.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
Ind. <i>οἶδα</i>	<i>οἶσθα</i>	<i>οἶδε (ν)</i>		<i>ἴστον ἴστον</i>		<i>ἴσμεν ἴστε ἴσᾱσι</i>	
Subj. <i>εἰδῶ</i>	<i>εἰδῆς</i>	<i>εἰδῆ, etc.</i>		_____		_____	
Opt. <i>εἰδείην</i>	<i>εἰδείης</i>	<i>εἰδείη, etc.</i>		_____		_____	
Imp. —	<i>ἴσθι</i>	<i>ἴστω</i>		<i>ἴστον ἴστων</i>		<i>ἴστε ἴστωσαν</i>	
Inf. <i>εἰδέναι</i>				Part. <i>εἰδώς</i>	<i>-νῖα</i>	<i>-ός</i>	

## Imperfect.

Sing. <i>ᾔδειν</i>	<i>ᾔδεις (ᾔδειςθα, Att. ᾔδησθα)</i>	<i>ᾔδει, Att. ᾔδῃ</i>
Dual —	<i>ᾔδειτον</i>	<i>ᾔδείτην</i>
Plur. { <i>ᾔδειμεν</i> or <i>ᾔσμεν</i> }	<i>ᾔδετε (or ᾔστε)</i>	<i>ᾔδισαν (or ᾔσαν)</i>

## DEPONENT VERBS.

49. A Deponent Verb is that which under a Middle or Passive form has an Active or Middle meaning.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPONENT VERB

*δέχομαι, I receive.*

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
Present	δέχ-ομαι	δέχ-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperfect	έδεχ-όμην	—	—	—	—	—
Perfect	δέδεγ-μαι	δέδεγ-μένος ὦ	-μένος εἶην	-σο	-σθαι	-μένος
Pluperfect	έδεδέγ-μην	—	—	—	—	—
Future M.	δέξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 M.	έδεξ-άμην	δέξ-ωμαι	-αίμην	-αι	-ασθαι	-αμενος
Fut. 1 P.	δέχθής-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 P.	έδεχθ-ην	δέχθ-ω	-εἶην	-ητι	-ῆναι	-εἰς
Future 3	δέδεξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος

ADVERBS.

50. Adverbs are words joined to Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes to other Adverbs, for the sake of modifying or limiting their meaning.

PREPOSITIONS.

51. Prepositions are words used to express the relations between Nouns and other words which precede them. Properly speaking, the Greek language has eighteen Prepositions. They are :

αμφί, *around.*

ανά, *on.*

αντί, *instead of.*

από, *from.*

διά, *through.*

εις, *to.*

εκ or εξ, *out of.*

εν, *in.*

επί, *upon.*

κατά, *down.*

μετά, *after.*

παρά, *along.*

περί, *around.*

πρό, *before.*

πρός, *towards.*

σύν, *with.*

ὑπέρ, *over.*

ὑπό, *under.*

## PART III.—SYNTAX.

52. Syntax teaches the way in which words are arranged in Sentences, and in which Sentences are combined together. Sentences are either Simple or Compound. A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Subject and one Predicate. A Compound Sentence is a combination of two or more Simple Sentences.

Every Sentence contains a Subject and a Predicate.

The Subject is that of which something is affirmed.

The Predicate is that which is affirmed of the Subject;  
as,

Ἀθάνατός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχὴ, *The soul is immortal.*

In this Sentence, ἡ ψυχὴ is the Subject and ἀθάνατός ἐστιν is the Predicate.

The Subject of a Sentence is always either a Noun in the Nominative Case, or some word or words representing a Noun in the Nominative Case.

The Predicate is either a Verb alone, or a Verb in connection with other words which are dependent upon it.

The relations of the words in a Sentence to each other are regulated by the following Rules, viz. :

## RULE I.

53. A Noun modifying the meaning of another Noun, and denoting the same thing, is put in the same case; as,

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, *Socrates the Philosopher.*

In the example given, φιλόσοφος modifies the meaning of Σωκράτης, denoting the same person, and is therefore put *by Apposition* in the same case.

When the modifying Noun denotes a *different* person or thing, it is put in a different case.

RULE II.

54. Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, Participles, and the Article agree with their Nouns in gender, number, and case; as,

Ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *A wise man.*

Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*

Παρὼν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*

Εγὼ ἄτολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

(a) If the Adjective refers to two or more Nouns, it is put in the plural number, and in gender prefers the Masculine before the Feminine, and the Feminine before the Neuter.

(b) A Collective Noun in the singular commonly has its Adjective in the plural.

(c) (1) The Article ὁ, ἡ, τό is originally a Demonstrative Pronoun, and in Homer occurs only as such. In later Greek it generally corresponds to the English *definite* article "*the*," and is used either to specify a single object or a class.

(2) When employed to designate a single object above others of the same kind, it is called the *Individualizing Article*. When employed to designate a whole class of objects, it is called the *Generic Article*.

(3) The Article is not used when a substantive expresses an idea in general; e. g., θεός, the divinity; ὁ θεός, a particular god.

(4) The Predicate generally has no Article; e. g.,

Κῦρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν, *Cyrus became king of the Persians.*

RULE III.

55. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; the case is determined by the construction of the clause to which it belongs; as,

Οἱ στρατιῶται ὧν ἤρχε, *The soldiers whom he commanded.*

In this example, the Relative ὧν agrees with its ante-

cedent *σπαριῶραι* in gender, number, and person, but its case is determined by *ἦρχε*, which is construed with the Genitive.

(a) Very often the Relative agrees with its antecedent in case also; it is then said to be attracted into the case of the antecedent; as,

*Σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε*, *With the ships which he had.*

Here *αἷς* would regularly be in the Accusative Case as the object of *εἶχε*, but is *attracted* into the Dative by its antecedent *ναυσὶν*.

(b) On the other hand, the antecedent is often *attracted* into the case of the Relative; as,

*Οὐκ οἶσθα μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών;* *Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?*

#### RULE IV.

56. A Verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person; as,

*Εγὼ λέγω*, *I say.*

(a) Two or more nominatives singular take the Verb in the plural, the First Person being preferred to the Second, and the Second to the Third.

(b) Sometimes a Verb, with two or more nominatives of different numbers and persons, agrees with one of them, and is understood with the rest.

(c) The nominative of the *neuter* plural takes a Verb in the singular number.

(d) A Collective Noun in the singular may take a Verb in the plural.

(e) A dual nominative may take a Verb in the plural.

#### RULE V.

57. Any Verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

*Ἐγὼ εἰμι διδάσκαλος*, *I am a teacher.*

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

THE GENITIVE.

58. The Greek Genitive performs some of the functions of the Latin Ablative as well as those of the Latin Genitive.

It properly, therefore, has two general significations, viz., (1) Possession, wherein it corresponds to the English Possessive Case and Latin Genitive; and (2) Separation, wherein it corresponds to the Latin Ablative.

RULE VI.

59. A Noun limiting the meaning of another Noun, and denoting a *different* person or thing, is put in the Genitive; as,

*Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, The temple of the god.*

In the example given, *θεοῦ* limits the meaning of *τέμενος*, and confines its application to this word. It is the "*temple*," not of man nor of any other creature, but specifically of God.

RULE VII.

60. A Noun, limiting the meaning of an Adjective for the purpose of farther specifying its meaning, is put in the Genitive; as,

*Τρίβων ἱππικῆς, Skilled in horsemanship.*

RULE VIII.

61. Nouns, Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Adverbs denoting a part, are followed by a Genitive denoting the whole; as,

*Ἐκάστη τῶν πόλεων, Each of the states.*

*Οὐδεὶς τῶν μερακίων, No one of the young men.*

*Ποῦ γῆς; Where on earth?*

The words thus limited are usually Partitives and words used Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals.



## RULE IX.

62. Adjectives of plenty or want are followed by the Genitive; as,

Μιστὸς θορύβου, *Full of confusion.*

## RULE X.

63. The Comparative Degree, without a conjunction, is followed by the Genitive; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Superior to this man.*

## RULE XI.

64. Verbs signifying an operation of the senses, excepting that of sight, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κλῦθί μου, *Hear me.*

Verbs of hearing govern the *Accusative* of the thing heard, but the Genitive of the person or thing making the sound.

## RULE XII.

65. Verbs denoting an operation of the mind are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κωφοῦ συνίημι, *I understand the dumb man.*

## RULE XIII.

66. All Verbs denoting *origin* or possession are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ἔστι τοῦ παιδὸς, *It belongs to the boy.*

## RULE XIV.

67. All Verbs are followed by the Genitive when their action does not refer to the whole object, but to a part only; as,

Μετείχον τῆς ἑορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*

## RULE XV.

68. Verbs signifying to abound and to be destitute, to

fill, to deprive, to separate, to cease, and to depart from, are followed by the Genitive; as,

*Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, They separated from each other.*

RULE XVI.

69. Verbs of Ruling, and the contrary, are followed by the Genitive; as,

*Ἀρχεῖν τῆς στρατιᾶς, To rule the army.*

Verbs fall under this rule which signify to rule, to reign, to lead, to preside over, to survive, to surpass, to begin, and their contraries.

RULE XVII.

70. The *price* of a thing, the crime and the punishment, are expressed by the Genitive; as,

*Ὦνησάμην πέντε δραχμῶν, I bought it for five drachmæ.*

RULE XVIII.

71. Certain Adverbs denoting *time*, *place*, and *quantity*, are followed by the Genitive; as,

*Ποῦ γῆς εἰμι; Where on earth am I?*

RULE XIX.

72. The Genitive is used to denote the material of which any thing is made; as,

*Χαλκοῦ ποιούνται, They are made of brass.*

RULE XX.

73. Time *when* and the place *where* are sometimes expressed by the Genitive; as,

*Οὐχ Ἀργεος ἦεν; Was he not at Argos?  
Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, They feed at night.*

RULE XXI.

74. A Noun and a Participle, whose case depends upon no other word in a Sentence, is said to be in the Genitive Absolute; as,

*Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος, These things were done when Conon was general.*

## THE DATIVE.

75. The Greek Dative, like the Genitive, discharges some of the functions of the Latin Ablative.

It is the case of the *Indirect Object*, being thus distinguished from the Accusative, which is the case of the *Direct Object*.

It is used to denote the *end towards* which any thing tends, or the *thing for* which any thing is done.

## RULE XXII.

76. Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Verbs are followed by the Dative denoting the object or end to or for which a thing is, or is done; as,

Βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρί, *To aid the country.*  
Ποθεινός τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

## RULE XXIII.

77. Adjectives of likeness and unlikeness, friendliness, fitness, equality, and nearness, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἰκελος Διί, *Resembling Jupiter.*

## RULE XXIV.

78. Verbals in τός and τέος are followed by the Dative; as,

Τοῦτο οὐ ῥητόν ἐστί μοι, *This is not to be spoken by me.*

## RULE XXV.

79. Ἐμί, Γίγνομαι, and Ὑπάρχω are followed by the Dative denoting the possessor, the thing possessed being the subject of the Verb; as,

Τρεῖς δέ μοι εἰσὶ θυγατρές, *I have three daughters.*

## RULE XXVI.

80. Verbs signifying to favor, to please, to trust, and their contraries; also to assist, command, obey, serve, re-

sist, threaten, and be angry, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *He assisted the Greeks.*

RULE XXVII.

81. Impersonal Verbs are followed by the Dative; as,  
Ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ, *It seemed best to him.*

RULE XXVIII.

82. A Noun denoting the cause, manner, means, and instrument, is put in the Dative; as,

Εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *He did this from good will.*

Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *They came in this manner.*

Τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *He struck with his sword.*

RULE XXIX.

83. The Dative is sometimes used to denote the place *where* and the time *when* any thing occurs; as,

Ἀφίκοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *They arrived the fifth day.*

RULE XXX.

84. The Interjections οἶ, ὦ, ἰώ, and οὐαί are followed by the Dative; as,

Οἶ μοι, *Woe is me!*

THE ACCUSATIVE.

85. The Greek Accusative is the English Objective. It is the case of the Direct Object. It designates the person or thing actually reached and affected by the action of the Verb.

RULE XXXI.

86. The Direct Object of an Active Verb is put in the Accusative Case; as,

Τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα ἐτίμησαν, *They honored Achilles.*

RULE XXXII.

87. An Intransitive Verb may be followed by an Accusative of kindred signification to its own; as,

Μάχεσθαι μάχην, *To fight a battle.*

## RULE XXXIII.

88. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the Accusative for the sake of specifying or more fully explaining the word which it follows; as,

Τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *He was large in person.*

Τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγεῖ, *He is distressed in his finger.*

Θουκυδίδης τοῦνομα, *Thucydides by name.*

Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα, *A Syrian as to his country.*

Παiei με τὸ νῶτον, *He strikes me on the back.*

Διαφέρουσι τι ἀλλήλων, *They differ somewhat from each other.*

This is called the Synecdochical Accusative. It is of frequent occurrence in the Latin Poets, and is there denominated the Greek Accusative; as, *Nudus membra, with bare limbs.* The same principle sometimes applies to the Genitive and to the Dative.

## RULE XXXIV.

89. The Particles *μά* and *νή* are followed by the Accusative; as,

Νῆ τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, *By Poseidon, I love thee!*

## RULE XXXV.

90. After Verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town or other place in which the motion terminates is put in the Accusative; as,

Ἐβᾶς Θήβας, *Thou camest to Thebes.*

## RULE XXXVI.

91. Nouns denoting duration of time or extent of space are put in the Accusative; as,

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

## RULE XXXVII.

92. Any Transitive Verb, together with the Accusative, may take a Genitive, or a Dative, or another Accusative for the purpose of further explaining its meaning; as,

Ἵμιν ἡγεμόνας δώσω, *I will give you guides.*

(a) Verbs of *accusing* and the like take the Accusative of the person and the *Genitive* of the crime. (Rule XVII.)

(b) Verbs of *hearing* and the like take the Accusative of the thing heard and the Genitive of the person making the sound. (Rule XI.)

(c) Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, take the Accusative of the Direct with the Dative of the Indirect Object. (Rule XXII.)

(d) Verbs signifying to ask, teach, take away, clothe, conceal, and some others, take two Accusatives, the first of a person and the last of a thing; as (illustrating the last four rules),

Ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγράψατο, *He accused me of impiety.*

Ἦκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου ταῦτα, *He heard these things from the messenger.*

Ἵπσχόμην σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise you ten talents.*

Θηβαίους χρήματα ᾔτησαν, *They sought money from the Thebans.*

Διδάσκουσι τοὺς παῖδας σωφροσύνην, *They teach their youths probity.*

Τί ποιήσω αὐτόν; *What shall I do to him?*

RULE XXXVIII.

- 93. When a Verb in the Active Voice is followed by two cases, the Passive Voice takes after it the latter of the two; as,

Κατηγοροῦμαι κλοπῆς, *I am accused of theft.*

RULE XXXIX.

94. Some Derivative Adverbs are followed by the same case as their primitives; as,

Ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἶρηκε, *He has spoken worthily of himself.*

RULE XL.

95. Conjunctions commonly connect similar Moods and Cases; as,

Ἀνίστη καὶ εἶπεν ὧδε, *He rose up and spoke as follows.*

96. Prepositions in Greek are followed by the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative Cases.

The Accusative, in connection with the Prepositions preceding it, designates the Object *upon* which, *over* which, *towards* which an action extends, as well as the *termination* of the action itself.

The Genitive, with its Prepositions, designates the *source* of an action as regards *place*, *time*, and *cause*.

The Dative designates a connection of a more external character, generally answering the questions *where?* *when?*

#### RULE XLI.

(a) The following Prepositions can have only *one case* after them, viz. :

εἰς and ὧς, the Accusative.

ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ (ἐξ), and πρό, the Genitive.

ἐν and σύν (ξύν), the Dative.

(b) The following Prepositions can have *two cases* after them, viz. :

διά, κατά, and ὑπέρ, the Genitive and Accusative.

ἀνά, the Dative and Accusative.

(c) The following Prepositions have all *three* of the oblique cases after them, viz. :

ἀμφί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, περί, πρὸς, and ὑπό, the Genitive, the Dative, and the Accusative.

(d) A Preposition in *composition* is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself. E. g.,

Ἵππερευεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

### SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

#### THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

97. The Indicative is used to affirm or to deny in both dependent and independent Sentences. It is the Mood employed to represent realities or facts; as, λέγω, *I say*; οὐ λέγω, *I do not say*.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

98. The Subjunctive Mood expresses a conception of the mind, and is used, therefore, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place—always referring to the present. It is employed :

- (1) As a challenge in the first person ; as,

*Ἵωμεν, Let us go.*

- (2) With the negative *μή* in prohibitions ; as,

*Μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσης, You ought not to do this.*

- (3) In questions implying doubt ; as,

*Τί φῶ, What am I to say ?*

- (4) In dependent Sentences, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place, when the preceding Verb is in the *Present Tense* ; as,

*Λέγω ἵν' εἰδῇς, I speak in order that you may know it.*

THE OPTATIVE MOOD.

99. The Optative Mood alone (*i. e.*, without the Particle *ἄν*) is employed to express a wish that something may take place ; as,

*Ὁ παῖ γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος, O boy, may you be happier than your father !*

- (1) With *ἄν*, the Optative is used to express that which *might* occur ; as,

*Τοῦτο γένοιτ' ἄν, That might be.*

- (2) In dependent Sentences, the Optative is used to denote that which *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* take place, when the preceding Verb is in a Past Tense. *It is the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses.*

- (3) In indirect discourse, the Optative (without *αν*) is used to express something not as the opinion of the speaker, but of another person ; as,

*Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὢν οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, The Athenians reproached Pericles because, being a general, he did not lead them out against the enemy.*



(4) The Optative is used to denote what *happened often*, when the time spoken of is *past*; as,

Ἵπερῶν ἔιχεν ὀπὸρ' ἐν ᾧσται διατριβοί, *He had an upper chamber whenever he staid in town.*

#### THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

100. The Imperative Mood is used to give utterance to a command or a prohibition; as, γράφε, *write*; μὴ πρᾶττε, *do it not*.

When a prohibition is to be expressed in the Second Person, either the Present Imperative or the Aorist Subjunctive may be employed—the former to express *continued* and *general* action, the latter to express *momentary* and *specific* action; as, μὴ κλέπττε, *steal not*, forbids stealing generally, like a command in the Decalogue: μὴ κλέψῃς, *do not steal*, forbids stealing, specifically, some designated object.

#### THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

101. The Infinitive is used merely to state the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number. It is regulated by the following Rules, viz.:

##### RULE XLII.

102. The Subject of the Infinitive Mood is put in the Accusative; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, *It is necessary that I should speak.*

##### RULE XLIII.

103. The Infinitive, either with or without the Neuter Article, may be used as a Verbal Noun, and hence become the *subject* or the *object* of another Verb; as,

Φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν, *To fly is safer for them.*

Ἦρξατο λέγειν, *He began to say.*

PARTICIPLES.

104. A Participle is a part of the Verb which expresses its meaning considered as a quality. It differs from an Adjective in conveying the additional idea of time.

RULE XLIV.

105. Participles govern the case of their own Verbs; as,  
Οἱ πολέμοι τὸ λογίον εἰδότες, *The enemies knowing the oracle.*  
Τούτων ἐμοῦ δεομένου, *I being in want of these things.*

NEGATIVES.

106. The Negative Particles in Greek are οὐ and μή, with their various compounds οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, οὐδαμῶς—μήτε, μηδεῖς, μηδαμῶς. Οὐ is used to *deny*, μή to *decline*. Οὐ is used in all *direct* statements, and in all *direct questions* when the answer expected is *yes*. Μὴ is used when the answer expected is *no*.

Two Negatives in Greek generally strengthen the negation.

ACCENTS.

107. (1) The word *accent* has very different meanings in English and in Greek. In the former, accent means *emphasis*; in the latter, *tone*. In English, the accented syllable is pronounced with more *force* and *stress*; in Greek, the sound of the same is uttered in a higher or a lower *key*. In English, the accented syllable is long; in Greek, either long or short. English accent has reference to *strength* or *feebleness*; Greek accent, to the *rising* or *falling* of the voice.

(2) The purpose of the accents was to fix the pronunciation of the language, and to assist foreigners in the acquisition of the same. Hence the ancient Greeks, though, of course, regarding them in oral intercourse, made no use of them in writing, as is shown in the works of Aristotle, in ancient inscriptions, and in antique medals. It is not

precisely known when they were first employed in written Greek. Some authorities attribute the introduction of the present mode of accentuation to Aristophanes of Byzantium, about two hundred years before Christ.

(3) Besides their importance in aiding us to pronounce Greek with euphony and rhythmical propriety, a knowledge of the accents is practically useful in enabling us to distinguish between words which are spelled alike, but have different significations. Of these, four hundred might be named; e. g.:

Πομός, *a pasture*, and Νόμος, *a law*.

Τίς, *any one*, and Τίς, *who? which? what?*

Ὄρος, *a mountain*; Ὀρός, *whew*; and Ὁρος, *a boundary*.

(4) The Accents are three in number, viz.:

The Acute (ὀξεῖα προσῳδία) = (´), as, Τίς.

The Grave (βαρεῖα προσῳδία) = (˘), as, Τινές.

The Circumflex (περισπωμένη προσῳδία) = (ˆ), as, Σκιᾶς.

The Acute Accent (´) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *sharp* or *raised* tone, i. e., one slightly elevated above that used upon the other syllables.

The Grave Accent (˘) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *low* tone. It, however, simply denotes a *negation* of accent, and is not written at all unless it stands in place of an acute, which occurs in every Oxytone not immediately followed by a pause.

The Circumflex Accent (ˆ), from περι-σπώμενος, *twisted around*, alluding to its form, shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a tone commencing upon a higher key, but terminating upon a lower. This accent is made up by a combination of the other two, thus (ὠδ) = *ō*, and denotes a *winding* and *prolonged* tone.

(5) Every Greek word *must* have *one*, and can never

have *more than one* principal accent. None but one of the *last three* syllables admit any accent at all. Of these three, the Acute may stand on any one of the three, the Circumflex only on one of the *last two*, the Grave on the *last* only.

(6) A word having the Acute Accent upon the last syllable is called *Oxytone*; as, παρά, εἰπέ, βασιλεύς.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Penult is called *Paroxytone*; as, λέγω, φαίνω.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Antepenult is called *Proparoxytone*; as, λέγεται, εἶπετε.

(7) A word having the Grave Accent over the last syllable is called *Barytone*. This being unwritten, the term is applied to all words which have no accent on the final syllable.

(8) A word which has the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable is called *Perispomenon*; as, ἀγαθοῦς, σκιᾶς.

A word having the Circumflex Accent upon the Penult is called *Properispomenon*; as, φεῦγε, βῆτε.

(9) In the Diphthongs, the Accent, like the Breathing, is placed over the last vowel. When the Circumflex and the Breathing meet upon the same word, the Circumflex is written *over* the Breathing. When the Acute and the Breathing meet, the Acute is placed to the *right* of the Breathing; as, οὗτος, this; ἄγε, come.

#### GENERAL RULES FOR WRITING THE ACCENTS.

108. (1) The Acute stands on long and short syllables alike, the Circumflex only on such syllables as are long by *nature*; i. e., upon such syllables as have either a long vowel, *ā, ī, ū, η, ω*, or a Diphthong.

(2) If the last syllable is long by nature, the Acute Accent can not stand on the Antepenult nor the Circumflex on the Penult.

(3) A word ending with a *short syllable* has :

- (a) The Acute on the Antepenult ; as, λυόμεθᾱ.
- (b) The Acute on a *short* Penult ; as, λευκότος.
- (c) The Acute on the last syllable ; as, λευκός.
- (d) The Circumflex on a long Penult ; as, λελκυϊᾶν.

(4) A word ending with a *long syllable* has :

- (a) The Acute on the Penult ; as, λελκυότων.
- (b) Either the Acute or the Circumflex upon the last syllable ; as, λελκυός ; λελκυϊών.

(5) The last syllable is, if accented at all, generally accented with the Acute, except :

(a) Contracted syllables ; (b) the Genitive Plural of the First Declension ; (c) the Genitive and Dative of the Article, and of all Nouns of the First and Second Declensions which are Oxytone in the Nominative ; (d) the Vocative of Nouns in εὺς ; (e) and many naturally long monosyllables—all of which take the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable.

(6) Compound words have the Accent on the Penult, as far as is consistent with preceding rules.

(7) The Accent is variously modified by changes in the word itself, as well as by its connection with the other words in the sentence ; e. g., every Oxytone becomes Barytone when followed by another word, so that the Grave takes the place of the Acute.

(8) In Contracted words : (a) if the contraction occurs in the middle of the word, the syllable formed by contraction takes no accent if none of the contracting syllables had it. If either of the syllables contracted had an accent, the contracted syllable in the Penult and Antepenult is accented by (3) and (4). The contract *ultima* takes the Acute if the *ultima* had it before contraction ; otherwise it takes the Circumflex. (b) With Elision, Oxytone Prepositions and Conjunctions entirely lose the accent ; all other kinds of words throw it upon the previous

syllable' as Acutes. (c) With Crasis, the accent of the first word is lost; as, τὰ ἀγαθὰ=τὰγαθὰ; but when Paroxytones change the first syllable by Crasis into one long by nature, this takes the Circumflex; as, ἐπὶ τὰ ἑπτα=ἐπὶ τὰ ἑσαν, *there were seven*.

(9) Prepositions consisting of two syllables, excepting ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, when placed *after* the Noun or Verb to which they belong, throw their accent on to the *first* syllable; as, περὶ τούτων becomes by Anastrophe τούτων πέρι.

(10) Enclitics are words of one or of two syllables which are so closely connected with the preceding word that they throw their accent on to it. The following words are Enclitics: (a) the Indefinite Pronoun τις—τι, *some one, something*, through all of its cases; (b) the Personal Pronouns in the forms,

μοῦ	μοί	μέ
σοῦ	σοί	σέ
οὔ	οἷ	ἐ
σφωίν	and	σφίσι

(c) The Indicative Present of εἰμί, *I am*, and of φημί, *I say*, excepting Second Person Singular εἶ and φῆς.

(d) The Indefinite Adverbs ποῦ or ποθί, πῆ, ποί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πῶς, and πῶ.

(e) The Particles γέ, τέ, τόι, νύ or νύν, κέ or κέν, ῥά or ᾄρα, θήν, πέρ and δέ (as a demonstrative appendage, meaning *towards*).

(11) In these words the accent is thrown back according to the following principles, viz.:

(a) A preceding Oxytone before an Enclitic retains the Acute, which serves also for the Enclitic; as, ἀγαθόν τι, *something good*; αὐτός φησιν, *he himself says*.

(b) If the last syllable has the Circumflex, the accent of the Enclitic is entirely lost; as, ὁρῶ τινας, *I see some*.

(c) If the Acute accent is upon the Penult, the Enclitic,

if of *one* syllable, loses its accent; if of two syllables, retains that upon the last; as, φίλος μου; λόγοι τινές.

(d) Proparoxytones and Paroxytones retain their accent, but receive also from the following Enclitic another Acute accent on the last syllable.

(12) When several Enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent back upon the preceding; as,

Εἰ τις μοί φησί ποτε, *If any one ever says to me.*

(13) Enclitics retain their accent: (a) when standing first in the sentence; (b) when made emphatic; (c) after Elision.

(14) Atonics, sometimes called Prolitics, are words without accent, their own having combined with the following word. The following are Atonics, viz.:

(a) ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, cases of the Article.

(b) ἐν, ἐς or εἰς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ὡς, Prepositions.

(c) ἐο, ὡς, Conjunctions.

(d) The Negative οὐ or οὐχ.

(15) Atonics are accented: (a) when ending the sentence; (b) when followed by an Enclitic, which throws back its accent.

(16) The place of the Accent in the Nominative Case of Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives can only be ascertained from practice and use of the Grammar and Lexicon. The accent as varied in the Oblique Cases may be determined by the preceding rules.

(17) As a general principle, Verbs throw back their accent as far as possible, with exception of εἰμί and φημί. It is hence termed *recessive*, because it is placed as far from the ultimate syllable as the quantity of that syllable will allow.

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